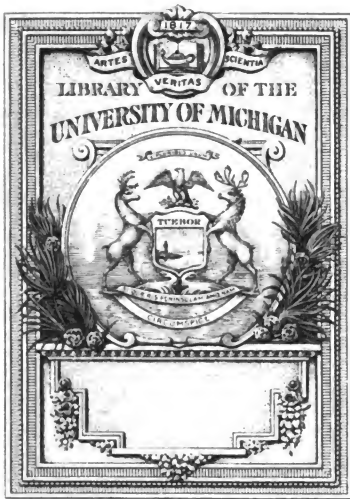
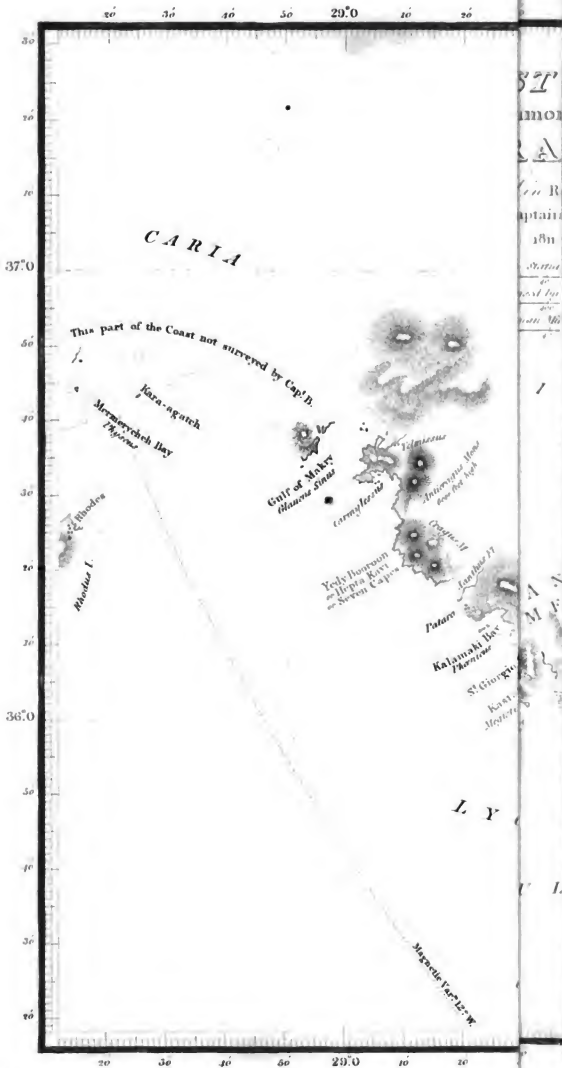


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KARAMANIA,
OR
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION
OF THE
South Coast of Asia-Minor
AND OF THE
REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY.

WITH
PLANS, VIEWS, &c.

COLLECTED
DURING A SURVEY OF THAT COAST, UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE
LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY, IN THE YEARS
1811 & 1812.

BY

FRANCIS BEAUFORT, F.R.S.
CAPTAIN OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP FREDERIKSSTEEN.

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR R. HUNTER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MR. JOHNSON,)
72, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

1818.

J. M'Creery, Printer,
Black-Horse-Court, London.



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Sub. Com.
Mittall
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PREFACE.

THE name of KARAMANIA is commonly applied by Europeans, to that mountainous tract of country which forms the southern shore of ASIA-MINOR; but, however convenient such a general appellation may be as a geographical distinction, it is neither used by the present inhabitants, nor is it recognized *at* the seat of government. A kingdom of that name—or rather, Karaman-ily—did indeed once exist; it comprised the antient provinces of Lycia, Pamphylia, and the two Cilicias, with parts of Caria

and Phrygia; and was so called from Karaman, the chieftain by whom it was founded. But, after various struggles with the growing power of the Turks during the course of two centuries, it was finally subverted by Bajazet the Second; and the inland town of Karaman affords, at this day, the only remaining vestige of the name.

The names and boundaries of those ancient provinces are also entirely obliterated; and the limits, even of the present states, cannot be ascertained with any precision. Sheltered from all effectual control of the Porte by the great barrier of Mount Taurus, the half-independent and turbulent Pashas amongst whom they are parcelled, are engaged in constant petty hostilities with each other, so that their respective frontiers change with the issue of every skirmish.

Thus, groaning under the worst kind of despotism, this unfortunate country has been a continued scene of anarchy, rapine, and contention—her former cities deserted—her fertile valleys untilled—and her rivers and harbours idle. Perhaps nothing can present a more striking picture of the pervading sloth and misery, than the hardly credible fact, that, on this extensive line of coast which stretches along a sea abounding with fish, the inhabitants do not possess a single boat.

The allurements to visit a country in such a state of civil degradation are certainly small, when contrasted with the risk of venturing among those jealous and discordant tribes. Nevertheless, it does appear somewhat strange, that, while the spirit of modern discovery had explored the most remote extremities of the globe, and while the

political convulsions of Europe had forced the enterprising traveller into other continents, this portion of the Mediterranean shores should have remained undescribed, and almost unknown. For, besides its tempting proximity to the borders of Europe, and its easiness of access, this once flourishing region seems to have eminent claims to attention: it was colonized by that redundant population of antient Greece, which had gradually spread over the rest of Asia-Minor, and which had every where introduced the same splendid conceptions, the same superiority in the arts, that had immortalized the parent country: it was once the seat of learning and riches, and the theatre of some of the most celebrated events that history unfolds: it was signalized by the exploits of Cyrus and Alexander: and was dignified by the birth, and by the

labours, of the illustrious apostle of the Gentiles.

At a few of the western ports, it is true, some recent travellers had touched in their voyage to Egypt; others had landed at Adalia, on their way to the interior; and as the road from Constantinople to Syria crosses the eastern extremity, some casual notices were to be found of the principal places in that quarter;* but of the remainder of

* While correcting the last sheet of this edition, I received a work lately published at Paris—*Itinéraire d'une partie peu connue de l'Asie Mineure*. The author (M. Corancey, formerly French consul at Aleppo) sailed from Cyprus to Antiochia ad Cragum, in 1809; from thence he travelled to Alaya, where again embarking, he touched at Sidé; and, finally, landing at Adalia, he proceeded to Constantinople.

I should also mention, that Lieutenant Colonel Leake, of the Royal Artillery, has visited several parts of this interesting coast; and I have the pleasure to add, that he is now engaged in preparing his notes for publication.

this great range of country, the only accounts extant were those left by the ancient geographers; and, there was no nautical description of the coast, nor any charts whatever by which the mariner could steer.

This serious chasm in geography determined the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, when Mr. Yorke presided at the Board, to employ a frigate on a survey of the coast; and H. M. S. Frederikssteen, of 32 guns, being then stationed in the Archipelago, was selected for that service. After the return of the ship to England, some years were fully occupied in laying down the result of the survey, and in constructing a series of charts and plans; which are now engraving, by the direction of their Lordships, for the use of the Navy.

To settle the hydrography and to ascertain the naval resources, was the

main design of the expedition ; and the multiplied labours attendant on a survey of such magnitude, added to an excusable impatience for the accomplishment of the task in order to resume the more obvious pursuits of a cruising frigate, allowed but little time for indulging in the examination of other objects. Yet the venerable remains of former opulence and grandeur, that every where forced themselves into notice, were too numerous and too interesting not to have found some admission among those remarks which more strictly belonged to the survey.

From materials of this cursory nature the following brief tract has been compiled ; slight as they must necessarily be, yet, as they were acquired in the public service, and as they relate to a country of which there is so little known, it seems to be in some measure a duty to lay

them before the Public ; not indeed with the vain expectation of satisfying curiosity, but rather in the hope of exciting further inquiry. The professional duties and habits of a seaman, preclude that fulness of detail which the artist and antiquary alone can supply: what facts could be collected, are faithfully, however unskilfully, reported; and if they throw but little light on antient history, or add still less to modern science, they may perhaps rouse others to visit this, hitherto, neglected country, whose leisure and whose talents are better adapted to those pursuits.

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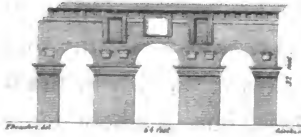
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ΠΑΤΑΡΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΤΟΥ ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΕΘΝΟΥΣ Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ

Inscribed on the Corona.



North Gate of Patara.

CHAPTER I.

PATARA—KASTELORIZO.

HAVING obtained the necessary Ferman, or passport, from the Porte, His Majesty's ship Frederiksteen sailed from Smyrna, in July, 1811, and shortly after reached the coast of Karamania.

Our operations began at Yedy-Boo-roon, which means the Seven-Capes; a knot of high and rugged mountains, that appear to have been the antient *Mount Cragus* of *Lycia*, the abode of the fabulous *Chimæra*. At the foot of these

mountains, the river *Xanthus* winds through an extensive valley ; and a little farther to the eastward, the ruins of the city of *Patara* stand near the sea-shore. This place, once a celebrated oracle of Apollo, still preserves its former name, and many traces of its former grandeur ; but having been recently visited by a mission of the Dilettanti Society, it will be sufficient here to notice the most striking features, leaving a more copious description to the abler pen and pencil of Sir William Gell.

The theatre at *Patara* is excavated in the northern side of a small hill : it is somewhat more than a semi-circle, whose external diameter is about two hundred feet ; and contains thirty-four rows of marble seats, few of which have been disturbed. The superior preservation of the proscenium distinguishes this theatre from most of those which are extant, and would render it well worthy of minute architectural detail. At the eastern en-

trance there is a long and very perfect inscription, recording the building of the theatre by Q. Velius Titianus, and its dedication by his daughter Velia Procla, in the fourth consulate of the Emperor Antoninus Pius.

A small ruined temple stands on the side of the same hill ; and not far from thence, towards the summit, there is a deep circular pit, of singular appearance. A flight of steps leads to its bottom, and from the centre a square pillar rises above the surface of the ground : it is possible that this was the seat of the oracle ; the insulated pillar may have supported the statue of the deity, and the pit may have afforded some secret means of communication for the priest.

The town walls surrounded an area of considerable extent ; they may be easily traced, as well as the situation of a castle which commanded the harbour, and of several towers which flanked the walls.

At their northern extreme, and facing the theatre, one of the gates is still erect ; a sketch of it is given in the vignette, with an inscription, which occupies the same member of the cornice on both fronts. There have also been inscriptions on six projecting scrolls between the arches, but few of them are now legible.

On the outside of the walls there is a multitude of stone sarcophagi, most of them bearing inscriptions, but all open and empty : and within the walls, temples, altars, pedestals, and fragments of sculpture appear in profusion, but ruined and mutilated. In a temple, which, from the frequent recurrence of the word ΖΕΥΣ was probably dedicated to Jupiter, a colossal hand was found, of good workmanship ; the fingers are nine inches long, and are in the act of grasping—perhaps, the thunderbolt.

We copied many Greek, and some Latin inscriptions at *Patara* ; they are too numerous to insert here ; but the follow-

ing elegiac verses, may perhaps be interesting. The dotted letters represent those which were doubtful, and an asterisk is placed where the original character was quite effaced.

ΙΔΡΙΝΑΘΗΝΑΙΗΣ
 ΠΑΝΤΩΝΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΝ
 ΕΡΓΩΝ
 ΗΞΕΙΝΗΠΑΤΑΡΩΝΓΗΜΕ
 ΛΑΒΟΥΣΑΚΡΑΤΕΙ
 ΤΜΩΔΟΥΤΑΠΑΜΠΕΔΟΕΝ
 ΤΟΣ
 ΕΧΩΔΕΚΚΛΕΟΣΚΑΙΕΝ
 Α*ΤΟΙΣ
 ΩΔΕΙΩΜΕΓΑΛΗΝ
 ΑΜΦΙΒΑΛΩΝΟΡΟΦΗΝ

It is evident, from both Strabo and Livy,* that *Patara* had formerly a harbour; the situation is still apparent, but at present it is a swamp, choked up with sand and bushes, and all communication with the sea is cut off by a straight

* Strabo, lib. xiv. in Lycia. Livy, xxxvii. 16, 17.

beach, through which there is no opening.

The sand has not only filled up the harbour, but has accumulated to a considerable height between the ruins and the river *Xanthus*: long ranges of sand-hills rise with a gradual slope from behind each other, and then break off in abrupt faces, leaving valleys between each ridge; the acclivity is in the direction of the prevailing wind, from the westward; and the surface, on which small eddies of fine sand are in continual motion, is wrinkled like a sea-beach when uncovered by the tide.

Patara is now uninhabited; but a few solitary peasants were found tending the cattle that wandered about the plain. From these people we learned, that at a short distance in shore, there were ruins of far greater extent: they are probably the remains of *Xanthus*, described by Strabo as the largest city of *Lycia*, and

celebrated for its singularly desperate resistance to the Persian and to the Roman arms.*

Two miles to the eastward of *Patara*, there is a large and gloomy bay, where, from the excessive depth of the water, our ship found but uncomfortable anchorage: but in the creeks, smaller vessels find some shelter, and a Greek polacra was loading in one of them with corn for Malta. This bay is now called *Kalamaki*; and it accurately answers to Livy's description of Port *Phœnicus*, in which the Roman fleet anchored previously to the attack on *Patara*.†

From thence we proceeded along a high, rugged shore; and after examining several barren islands, the ship anchored off the harbour and town of *Kastelorizo*, on the eastern side of a large rocky island of that name. The harbour, though

* Herodotus, i. 176. Plutarch, Life of Brutus. Appian. de Bel. Civ. lib. iv.

† Livy, xxxvii. 16.

small, is snug; merchant ships of any size can moor within a hundred yards of the houses; and on the opposite side, they may even lie so close to the shore as that it may be reached by means of a plank.

Two old castles command the town, the harbour, and the outer anchorage; but in a former war they were taken by the Russians, and almost destroyed. From the uppermost, which stands on a picturesque cliff, the muzzles of a few small cannon still project; but the Turks, to conceal its weakness, allow no stranger to enter. On the summit of the island, which is about eight hundred feet above the level of the sea, there is another small ruined fortress, which from its situation must have been impregnable. Vertot says, that the knights of Rhodes kept possession of this island till the year 1440:* and these castles and fortifications, which appear to have the character

* Hist. de l'Ordre de Malte, liv. vi.

of the European architecture of the middle ages, may have been their work.

The island of Kastelorizo produces absolutely nothing; meat, fruit, corn, and vegetables, all come from the continent, which, though barren, and devoid of culture in its external appearance, contains inland, it is said, many spacious and productive valleys. It requires some time, therefore, for a ship to procure a supply of provisions, and especially of live stock. A small bullock of about three cwt. cost eight dollars: and brinjoes,* grapes, water-melons, and pumpkins, were proportionably cheap.

Water is scarce on this part of the coast: from the valley of *Patara* to the river of *Myra*, an uninterrupted range of mountains, abruptly rising from the sea, forbids the passage of any stream: the winter torrents cease with the rains; and from April to November, the inhabitants have no resource but in the capacity of

* *Solanum Melongena*.

their reservoirs. In summer, therefore, ships are very reluctantly allowed to fill their water-casks.

The town is principally inhabited by Greeks, but under the government of a Turkish Agha,* who is dependant on the Bey of Rhodes. Pilots may generally be met with here, for vessels bound to any part of this coast, or to Syria, and even to Egypt; for as Alexandria is supplied, in a great measure, with fuel from the woody mountains of Karamania, there is a constant intercourse between that place and this little port.

From the gulf of Makry to Cape Khe-lidonia, the sea-shore is composed of a white lime-stone: but in this island an ochry drip, exuding from between the strata, gives a reddish tinge to the cliffs.

* An Agha is a magistrate, or governor; his district is called an Aghalik. A petty Agha generally holds his government for a year only, at the expiration of which he is removed to another—if he can purchase it; for every employment in the empire is purchased.

From this circumstance it probably acquired the Italian name of Castelrosso; and it is not impossible that the present name, Kastelorizo, which has no signification in modern Greek, or Turkish, may be derived from thence; for we find that many sea terms, as well as names of places, have been adopted from European sailors. However that may be, it is now called and written as above; and it appeared to me more judicious to retain the vernacular names, wherever they could be distinctly ascertained, than to adopt those applied by other foreigners. The custom of inventing new names is still more pernicious to the true interests of geography.

This island was undoubtedly the *Megisté* of Livy, Pliny, and Ptolemy. For, by comparing the three passages of the former historian where that name occurs,* we learn that *Megisté* had a har-

* Liv. xxxvii. 22, 24, 45.

bour, that it was to the eastward of *Patara*, and that it was not far distant from that city. From the two latter geographers* it appears that it was an island, and to the westward of the *Promontorium Sacrum*. All these circumstances will apply to the island of Kastelorizo, and to no other place:—the name *Megisté* is in itself almost conclusive, for Kastelorizo is by far the largest island of *Lycia*. It is singular that Strabo does not mention *Megisté*; but as he gives the name of *Cisthené*,† to the most considerable of the Lycian islands, we may safely infer that Kastelorizo was likewise the *Cisthené* of that geographer.

Kastelorizo forms the west side of a gulf which is crowded with small islands and rocks; and which communicates with two capacious harbours, Sevedo and Vathy. The former has almost every good quality that can be desired;

* Plin. v. 31. Ptol. Geog. in Lycia.

† Strabo, in Lycia.

and a tongue of rock, which projects from the head of the harbour, forms a natural pier, with sufficient depth of water for a ship of the line to heave down.

In the limestone cliffs, that rise from Port Sevedo, there are several sepulchres, or catacombs, hollowed out of the rock; they contain numerous cells, and were originally closed with stone doors. Many sarcophagi are scattered on the side of the hill; but there are no remains of any buildings worth noticing, except a square column standing on the top of a neighbouring mountain—no inscription was found on it to reveal its origin.

Port Vathy, though very long, and well sheltered, is too narrow and too deep to be a commodious harbour. The high mountain that rises from its northern shore, contains many of the excavated sepulchres mentioned at Sevedo; and on the elevated neck of land that se-

parates it from the gulf, there are remains of considerable buildings. Amongst others, a theatre, with twenty-six rows of seats; rudely built in comparison with that of *Patara*, but beautifully placed with its front to the sea, and commanding a view of the little archipelago of islands, that dapple the surface of the bay. In a small temple, a tessellated pavement was found, but coarse and without much design; the squares are about half an inch in diameter, black, white, and red; the two former of stone, and the latter of brick. In the neighbourhood of these buildings are several circular pits; the stucco on the sides and bottoms is perfect, but the tops or coverings have fallen in; they seem to have been either cisterns for water, or reservoirs for grain. The shore is here faced with masonry, which appears to have supported a terrace, or avenue, extending about half a mile along the margin

of the bay, and connecting the theatre and the other public buildings with the town.

Traces of this town may be observed near a small artificial harbour, formed by one of those antient piers, the remains of which are so numerous in the Levant.

Groups of sarcophagi surround the place; some plain, others ornamented, and generally bearing inscriptions. These inscriptions, and those on the stone doors of the sepulchres, appear, from the rudeness of their execution, to be very antient. Intermixed with the usual Greek letters, there are several uncommon characters of which the following are a few specimens.

↓ ↑ I F P ✕ ○

Some of these sarcophagi have two chambers, one over the other; perhaps

for the purpose of receiving two bodies ; or one might have been the Soros, to contain the funeral vessels.

This little port is the landing place for boats from the island of Kastelorizo ; there is consequently the usual appendage of a coffee-house, to which, and a few huts, the inhabitants give the name of Antiphilo : the similarity of the names affords a strong presumption that this was the *Antiphellus* of Strabo.



CHAPTER II.

KAKAVA—MYRA—PHINEKA.

To the eastward of Kastelorizo, parallel ranges of hills form the coast into long islands and peninsulas, with deep inlets of the sea between them. One of those spacious estuaries is called Kakava bay; it is separated from the sea by an island of the same name, and from an inner harbour by a narrow neck of land which terminates in a steep rocky hill. This hill is covered with ruined walls,

once intended for fortifications; and on its summit are the remains of a castle commanding both the harbours, and every approach by sea or land. A few small cannon are scattered about the walls, which from their appearance, would be destructive to those only who might fire them: but in truth there was nothing to defend; the Agha living at a distance, and the inhabitants of some wretched hovels on the shore having migrated to the mountains during the summer. This we learned is a common custom on these coasts, in order to avoid the intense heat, and the myriads of moschettos that infest the rocks about the shore. They select a spot where the thick foliage of the trees affords them shelter; a neighbouring valley readily yields a little tobacco and corn: and they enjoy that greatest of all luxuries to a Turk, repose; till the approach of winter again summons them to their huts on the sea-side.

At the foot of the hill there is a small pier and quay ; and the foundations of dwelling houses, reservoirs, and stairs hewn out of the rock, shew that it was once a place of some consequence.

On the inside shore of the long island of Kakava, and immediately opposite to the above castle, are the remains of a large collection of houses, extending about half a mile along the bay, but unconnected by any road or street. The face of the island is wholly in a state of nature ; so covered with loose projecting rocks, and intersected by irregular chasms, that all communication must have been carried on by water : and accordingly, every house has a flight of steps cut in the rock, for the convenience of boats. It is remarkable that in some places, three or four of the lower steps, and even the foundations of walls, are now beneath the surface of the water. Various modern travellers describe submerged ruins at Aboukir and

at the Pharos of Alexandria, on the opposite shore of the Mediterranean, and by a curious coincidence, in nearly the same longitude as Kakava.* To account for these and similar facts, some eminent philosophers have supposed, that the level of the sea has gradually risen: but were that the cause, we should undoubtedly have observed a repetition of the same effect in our progress along the rest of the coast. These appearances have also been ascribed to earthquakes, and even to the subsidence of the land itself; I am, however, inclined to think that the particular case in question, may be more simply explained than by any of those hypotheses. Though there are no tides in this part of the Mediterranean, at least none that perceptibly depend on the influence of the moon, yet, a considerable rise and fall of the sea is pro-

* Pococke, Vol. I. chap. i.—Sonnini, Vol. I. p. 391, Paris.—Browne, chap. iii.—Dr. Clarke, Part II. chap. x. &c.

duced by the alternate prevalence of the north and south winds: the former last for many weeks in summer, and, when violent, lower the surface of the water upwards of two feet. This circumstance would have obviously afforded sufficient opportunity for laying the foundations, and forming the steps at Kakava. A south-east wind may be supposed to produce the same results on the coast of Egypt; but the authors above quoted, only mention the facts in general terms, without stating the depth of water.

The island of Kakava is a narrow ridge of rock, incapable of yielding a constant supply of water: each house had, therefore, a tank hollowed in the rock, and lined with stucco. The appearance of these houses is not very ancient; and, probably, few centuries have elapsed since these now desolate shores teemed with a numerous and industrious population.

At the western end of Kakava island there is a small Christian chapel, in a cove called Xera; which, though in ruins, is still visited by the Greek coasting sailors: there are no Turks on the island to molest them; the cove affords shelter during the strong sea-breezes; and in the chapel they pay their devotions to their favourite saint.

This deep inlet is divided by a low isthmus from another arm of the sea that fronts Kastelorizo bay. On a rocky hill, which rises from the isthmus, stand the ruins of a town, containing a profusion of half-destroyed dwelling-houses, towers, walls, and sarcophagi. Though beautifully situated, it is entirely deserted: and in the course of the morning, which was employed in exploring the western extremity of this district, only one voice cheered us from the adjacent mountains. A few spots on the isthmus had been recently cultivated, and we found something in the shape of a

plough concealed in the brushwood ; but the labourers and the produce had alike disappeared.

The inner harbour above-mentioned is called Port Tristomo ; in the entrance are several small rocks, on which (and indeed on every rock and islet in the whole compass of this place) may be found some remains of buildings. Port Tristomo is about two miles long, and though shallow at one end, is an excellent harbour. No ruins of any magnitude were observed on its shores, but sufficient traces of buildings to prove that they were once as thickly peopled as the other parts of this district.

The whole of these islands and bays may be included under the general Greek name Kakava, pronounced by the Turks Kēkyōva. Meletius,* the modern Greek geographer, says, that a colony from Myra settled here, who named the

* Meletii Geog. Vet. et Nov. in Lycia. Venet. 1728.

place Kakava from the multitude of partridges. They still abound in great numbers: on landing in one of the eastern coves a little before sun-rise, two or three hundred were started by the bowman as he vaulted to the shore; and the noise they made on taking wing together, from beneath the bushes, was astonishing. They are of the red-legged species, and a large bird, but not so well flavoured as the grey: they run with great swiftness, and though but little molested, are peculiarly wary.

Future events may possibly restore this place to its former population and importance. Its numerous creeks and easy access will always render it a favourite resort of the small and timid coasters of the Levant: while its great extent, its bold shores, and the facility of defence, may hereafter point it out as an eligible place for the rendezvous of a fleet. Both here and at Kastelorizo, the many detached islands and secure

bays, would afford convenient situations for airing stores, for unloading prizes or transports, for stretching rigging, and for the various operations of a refit; and both these ports may be considered the more valuable, as from hence to Syria there is but one land-locked harbour. In common, however, with Kastelorizo, this place has the serious defect of wanting a constant supply of fresh water; for the scorching heat of summer dries up all the rivulets. Good water was found in several of the reservoirs attached to the ruined houses, but a fleet could not trust to such precarious means.

Neither are refreshments easily obtained here: we were obliged to send to Myra to purchase bullocks; and though the officer was accompanied by a messenger from the Agha of Kakava, he found great difficulty in persuading the inhabitants to part with even one. Perhaps by sending to the superior Agha,

who resides ten or twelve hours * up the country, beef and vegetables might be more readily procured; for the plain of Myra seemed to be well stocked with cattle, and the Agha said, that although he could not compel the owners to part with their property, the governor of the district would assuredly enforce our requisitions.

Kakava is altogether unnoticed by Strabo; but there can be no doubt that the island is the *Dolichisté* of Ptolemy. That name exactly implies its long and narrow shape; and it is placed by him next in order to *Megisté*, which was certainly the antient name of Kastelorizo island.

About three miles to the eastward of

* Throughout the Levant, distances are expressed by the number of hours which a caravan of camels, or perhaps which an ordinary foot-traveller, employs in performing a journey. The rate of the former may be estimated at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ geographical miles per hour.

the innumerable islands and creeks of Kakava, we came to the mouth of the Andraki, a small brackish river that washes the ruins of the antient and celebrated city of *Myra*.

On the north side of the entrance of this river are several ruined houses, sarcophagi, and tombs; and on the other side stand the remains of a spacious Roman granary. The front wall is of plain cut stone, and nearly perfect; it is two hundred feet long and twenty high, with a pediment at each extreme. The following inscription extends along the whole of the front; the letters are large, distinctly cut, and no where defaced.

HORREA IMP CAESARIS DIVI TRAI-
ANI PARTHICI F DIVI NERVAE
NEPOTIS TRAIANI ADRIANI AV-
GVSTI COS III.

The granary is divided into seven compartments, each of which had a door to

the front. Over the centre door are two busts of a male and a female; and two marble slabs, apparently belonging to some more antient edifice, are inserted in the wall; one bears a long Greek inscription, the other represents, in low relief, a female with a sceptre and crown, reclined upon a sofa; near her a male figure, also crowned, holds a cup in his right hand; and emblematic figures fill up the remainder of the tablet. Underneath is a Greek inscription, which, as well as the figures, has been much abused.

Above the granary, on the summit of a peaked hill, is a small ruined temple of very white marble. This hill commands an interesting view of the indented shores of Kakava, and of the extensive plain of Myra, which is bounded to the northward by a range of huge black mountains.

The name of the river Andraki, bears a strong resemblance to *Andriacé*, a sea-

port town placed a few miles to the eastward of *Dolichisté* by Ptolemy. It is true that the similarity of the antient and modern names in countries which have so often changed their barbarian masters, affords but slender proof of the identity of the places; yet as these ruins demonstrate that a town did exist here, and as no more probable situation presents itself, it may be natural to conclude that they are the remains of *Andriacé*. A passage in Appian's Civil Wars * seems to place the question beyond doubt: he calls *Andriacé* the port of *Myra*; and adds, that Lucullus broke the chain which crossed it, ascended the river, and plundered that city.

About three miles up this river stand the ruins of the city of *Myra*; and near them a village, which still retains that name. Meletius says that *Myra* was originally a Rhodian colony; and he boasts that the bishop was the metropo-

* Lib. IV.

litan of thirty-six suffragan sees. The present race of Greeks consider it as a place of peculiar sanctity. Here, say they, St. Paul preached; here, is the shrine of St. John; and above all, here, are deposited the ashes of St. Nicolo,—their patron saint. Their claim, however, to this ultimate step of the climax may be doubted; for, according to Muratori,* both Venice and Bari dispute the honour of having carried away his body. My time would not permit me to examine this great emporium of precious relics; but Mr. Cockerell, a gentleman well known to the literary world by his interesting discoveries in Greece, and who visited Myra the following year, found there the ruins of a considerable city; the theatre was very perfect, and he saw many fragments of sculpture, that were executed in a masterly style.

The inhabitants are chiefly Turks, and he described them as more than ordina-

* *Annali d'Italia*, tomo vi.

rily jealous and ferocious. While examining some statues, one of the mob exclaimed, "If the infidels are attracted here by these blasphemous figures, the temptation shall soon cease; for when that dog is gone, I will destroy them." A Mohammedan considers all imitations of the human figure to be impious, and the admiration of them idolatrous. Mr. Cockerell succeeded, however, in making some sketches; and it is to be hoped that the public will be allowed to benefit from his researches there, as well as in other parts of that interesting country.

The plain of Myra is partly cultivated; it also displayed some symptoms of commerce, in the heaps of billet wood and deal plank, which lay on the beach ready for embarkation.

A considerable lake intervenes between the plain and a range of mountains, which, in bending to the southward, forms the Cape of Phineka. This lake

was too shallow for the boats to advance far; but the strong current which set out, through the narrow channel by which it communicates with the sea, seemed to indicate that it was fed by a river of some magnitude. Near the entrance there are two small islands, on which are remains of buildings; and on the northern bank of the lake, there appeared to be some large ruins. It is possible that the river may have been the ancient *Limyrus*, and those ruins the town of *Limyra*, which Strabo places at twenty stadia from the sea.

This lake is separated from the sea by a narrow ridge of sand and gravel, the shape and limits of which are evidently prescribed by the opposing efforts of the current within, and of the sea without; the former sweeps along its interior edge, and, perhaps, supplies it with fresh accession of matter from the mountains; while the external surf rolls back the loose gravel, and piles it up like a wall.

It was pleasing to observe in action the causes, which can thus enable a neck of fragile sand to resist the impetuosity of the ocean, while every day furnished instances of the most compact rocks yielding to its violence.

On the eastern side of Cape Phineka, there is an antient fortress: it had but one inhabitant, a very old man, and he promptly undertook to guide a party of the officers to a village up the valley; where they succeeded in purchasing a few small bullocks and some vegetables. Nothing remarkable was observed in the journey; but the Agha of the village asserted that about four hours farther up the country, there lay many remains of columns, sculpture, and inscriptions; and he proposed mounting and escorting them thither, on the following day:—before that time, however, the ship had completed her wooding and watering.

The facility with which both these

necessary operations can be effected, renders this bay a very convenient anchorage. Ships lie at no great distance from two rivers of excellent water; small trees, fit for firewood, grow on their banks; and the bar at the entrance of the eastern river is deep enough to allow the passage of loaded boats. As far as the boat went up, it was observed, that in the moist plain through which these rivers flow, the trees are deciduous, while the surrounding mountains are clothed with the dark dwarf pine which characterizes all the coast.

The *Aperræ* of Ptolemy might possibly have stood where the old fortress is now; and, perhaps, one of these rivers may have been the *Limyrus* of Strabo, instead of that above-mentioned, to the westward of Cape Phineka.



The Yanar or Flame near Deliktash.

CHAPTER III.

CAPE AND ISLANDS OF KHELIDONIA.—DELIKTASH.

IN pursuing the coast towards the great Khelidonian promontory, we observed a group of small hills, a few miles in shore, which had the smooth round appearance of tumuli; but circumstances did not admit of our crossing the plain to ascertain the fact.

In a ketch of Phineka Bay, which is

annexed to a published chart of the Archipelago, "Large Ruins" are marked upon the eastern shore: taking their existence for granted, and persuaded that we had seen, them from the ship with a telescope, we were not a little amused on reaching the spot, to find that what we had arranged in our minds, as castles, and turrets, and embattled walls, were but the dark shadows of deeply indented cliffs, without any vestige of buildings. We had more occasions than this to guard against the danger of trusting to appearances; which, hazardous at all times, is peculiarly so in visiting countries but little known, where the natural propensity to make discoveries cannot fail to excite the imagination in a more than ordinary degree.

The vale of Phineka is well watered, and may probably have been a rich and thriving colony in the hands of its ancient possessors; but at present a few wandering cattle, and a cultivated patch

here and there, serve only to render the general desolation more conspicuous. There is, however, a considerable traffic here in deals, large collections of which were lying on the beach.

Cape Khelidonia, the antient *Promontorium Sacrum*, is the termination of a side branch of that vast chain of mountains which formerly bore the general name of *Mount Taurus*. Five rugged islands lie within a short distance of the Cape; a creek, or rather a cleft in the nearest of them, sheltered our boat from a heavy swell that began to roll along the shore, and its perpendicular sides screened the people, while eating their dinners, from the scorching rays of the sun—no trifling luxury, after the fatiguing operations of six hours, with the thermometer at 90° in the shade. This cleft crosses over the ridge of the island; and it is remarkable, that in two of the other islands there are clefts of the same kind, and nearly in the same direction; as if

the crust of the earth had been cloven in parallel lines, and that the intervening belt of rock had descended till again wedged in the chasm.

Two of these islands are from four to five hundred feet high; the other three are small and barren. Scylax* mentions but two, and Strabo but three; and the latter expressly states that they are of equal size. If the above-mentioned singular appearance has been caused by an earthquake since he wrote, it may not be a very extravagant conjecture, that the same shock has rent the former three into the present number; and, that the intermediate parts have altogether disappeared.

Pliny accuses these islands of being noxious to navigators; but we discovered no dangers.

They preserve their antient name *Che-
lidonia* among the Greeks; but by the

* Scylacis Periplus, p. 39, inter Geog. Min. Græc. Ed. Oxon. 1698.

Italian sailors, who for centuries were the chief navigators of these seas, it was softened into Celidoni, and from thence, by an easy transition, the Turks have adopted the name Shelidan. It is said by Meletius, that their name was originally derived from the number of swallows by which they are frequented; but during our stay, none were perceived. At an earlier period of the year, however, and farther to the westward, vast flights of these birds crossed over us, as if coming from Africa: towards sunset many perched on our yards and rigging, and some even took refuge in the cabin, where they were instantly so overpowered with sleep, as to admit of their being handled; but at day-light the next morning they pursued their journey to the northward.

The island of Grambousa (the *Crambusa* of Strabo, and *Dionysia* of Scylax and Pliny), lies within a few miles of the above cluster. A chasm, of the same

nature that has been already described, nearly divides it into two parts, which are connected by a high and narrow ridge of rock ; and under this ridge there is a cave, or natural tunnel, through which our boats were rapidly swept by the current. At the northern extremity of the island, a vein of dark and brittle serpentine peeps up from under the limestone cliffs ; and on the main land, where a tract of this rock extends for several miles along the shore, we found every cape broken down into a perpendicular cliff, and from every cliff a short reef of the broken materials projecting into the sea. It is possible that all those islands may rest on a similar basis, and that wherever that friable substratum rises to the surface of the water, they have been gradually undermined by the unceasing stress of the swell and current : and thus, these various phenomena of clefts, chasms, and tunnels, may be owing to the common operations of na-

ture through a long course of ages, without the interposition of any violent subterraneous convulsions.

Another singular circumstance in this island, is a little stream of excellent water, which bursts out of its eastern side: so sharp and barren a ridge of rock can hardly collect a sufficient quantity of rain to supply it; the source of the spring would therefore appear to be in the mountains of the continent; and if so, its channel of communication must pass under the bed of the sea, which is 170 feet deep between the island and the main.

From Syria to the Archipelago, there is a constant current to the westward, slightly felt at sea, but very perceptible near the shore, along this part of which it runs with considerable but irregular velocity: between Adratchan cape and the small adjacent island, we found it one day almost three miles an hour; and the next, without any assignable cause for such a change, not half that quan-

tity. The configuration of the coast will perhaps account for the superior strength of the current about here: the great body of water, as it moves to the westward, is intercepted by the western coast of the Gulf of Adalia; thus pent up and accumulated, it rushes with augmented violence towards Cape Khelidonia, where, diffusing itself in the open sea, it again becomes equalized.

The cause, the progress, and the termination of this current, would form an interesting subject for future investigation. To trace its connexion with the volume of water, which enters by the Strait of Gibraltar, with the influx of the currents from the Euxine, and with the effect of the Nile, and of the numerous though small rivers of Asia Minor, will require a series of corresponding observations on both sides of the Mediterranean. The counter currents, or those which return beneath the surface of the water, are also very remarkable; in some parts of

the Archipelago they are at times so strong as to prevent the steering of the ship; and, in one instance, on sinking the lead, when the sea was calm and clear, with shreds of buntin of various colours attached at every yard to the line, they pointed in different directions all round the compass.

Beyond Adratchan island we found a snug little harbour, called Port Genovese, but without inhabitants, and with only a few scattered ruins of houses. Small deer were browsing among the thorny bushes; but they were too shy to admit of our approach.

The scenery here is very grand; white cliffs, that rise perpendicularly out of the sea to the height of six and seven hundred feet, are contrasted with the dark pines which cap their summits; above them towers the majestic peak of Adratchan; and, in the distance, still loftier ranges of mountains, whose rugged tops are streaked with snow that never

melts, exhibit every variation of outline and effect.

At the northern foot of that great peak, a small river, that winds by a succession of steep gaps through several parallel ranges of hills, enters the sea from between two rocky points close to each other. The mouth of this river was formerly guarded by a castle on one of the points, which, with many other buildings that surround it, have a neat and comparatively modern appearance. They are now more or less ruined; and the inhabitants, who are mostly Turks, prefer their wretched huts to the trouble of repairing these more substantial dwellings. The name of the village is Deliktash, or the "Perforated Rock;" so called from a natural gateway in one of the above points, through which passes the only road that leads to the adjacent valley.

The above opening between the rocky points expands into a small circular plain,

surrounded by an amphitheatre of mountains, and filled with ruins of an antient date, and of a very different character from those already mentioned. Among others are the remains of a spacious temple, with a door fifteen feet high, the architrave of which is composed of three single stones. It may perhaps be worth noticing, that the members of the architrave on the north side of the door, are enriched, while those on the south side are plain—probably unfinished.

The following inscription was found perfectly fresh on an overturned pedestal in this temple :

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑΚΑΙ
 ΓΑΡΑΜΑΡΚΟΝΑΥΡΗ
 ΔΙΟΝΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΝ
 ΕΚΑΙΤΟΝΑΡΜΕΝ
 ΑΚΟΝΜΗΔΙΚΟΝΠΑΡ
 ΘΙΚΟΝΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ
 ΟΔΥΝΠΗΝΩΝΗΚΟΥ
 ΔΗΚΑΙΟΔΗΜΟΣ
 ΕΓΔΩΡΕΑΕ ΠΑΝ
 ΤΑΤΑΘΟΥΔΙΕ

On the other side of the river are the remains of a theatre, and innumerable tombs and inscriptions.

Strabo, in his concise description of this part of the coast, mentions "Olympus, a large city, with a mountain of the same name but also called Phœnicus." From the foregoing inscription, from the extent of the ruins, and from the order of the places, it is clear that Deliktash was the city, and the impending peak of Adratchan the mountain, to which he alludes in this passage. Yet the application of two names to that mountain almost implies his doubt of the proper one: besides, he afterwards gives an account of a mount *Olympus*, apparently in connexion with *Phaselis*: these, and other circumstances which will be stated when we come to that town, induce me to believe that the name *Olympus* belonged to the city, but not to the mountain. And from the above inscription there can be no hesitation in pronouncing the

ruins at Deliktash to be the remains of that city.

It is remarkable, that not only in this inscription, but in all the others where the name of the place is inserted, we found it written ολυμπος—*Olympus*. Which may be the best authority, the marbles or the manuscripts, I will not venture to decide.

The coast, to the northward of this place, Strabo calls *Corycus*; the Turkish name for the district is Tchiraly, which means the country of unctuous wood; and the inhabitants assert that the timber of the fir-trees is peculiarly inflammable.

We had seen from the ship the preceding night a small but steady light among the hills; on mentioning the circumstance to the inhabitants, we learned that it was a Yanar, or volcanic flame, and they offered to supply us with horses and guides to examine it.

We rode about two miles, through a

fertile plain, partly cultivated; and then winding up a rocky and thickly wooded glen, we arrived at the place. In the inner corner of a ruined building the wall is undermined, so as to leave an aperture of about three feet diameter, and shaped like the mouth of an oven:—from thence the flame issues, giving out an intense heat, yet producing no smoke on the wall; and though from the neck of the opening we detached some small lumps of caked soot, the walls were hardly discoloured. Trees, brushwood, and weeds, grow close round this little crater; a small stream trickles down the hill hard by, and the ground does not appear to feel the effect of its heat beyond the distance of a few yards. The hill is composed of the crumbly serpentine already mentioned, with occasional loose blocks of limestone; and no volcanic productions whatever were perceived in the neighbourhood.

At a short distance, lower down the

side of the hill, there is another hole, which has apparently been at some time the vent of a similar flame; but our guide declared, that, in the memory of man, there had been but the one, and that it had never changed its present size or appearance. It was never accompanied, he said, by earthquakes or noises; and it ejected neither stones, smoke, or noxious vapours, nothing but a brilliant and perpetual flame, which no quantity of water could quench. The shepherds frequently cooked their victuals there; and he affirmed, with equal composure, that it was notorious that the Yanar would not roast meat which had been stolen.

This phenomenon appears to have existed here for many ages, as unquestionably this is the place to which Pliny alludes in the following passage:—
“Mount Chimæra, near Phaselis, emits an unceasing flame, that burns day and

night.”* We did not, however, find the adjacent mountains of *Hephastia* quite so inflammable as he describes them.

The late Colonel Rooke, who lived for many years among the islands of the Archipelago, informed me that high up on the western mountain of Samos, he had seen a flame of the same kind, but that it was intermittent. Others have been observed in different parts of the world: Major Rennell has favoured me with a description of one at Chittagong in Bengal, somewhat similar in its circumstances to our Yanar. It is enclosed by a temple; and, in the hands of the priests, has been adroitly converted to an engine of superstition: they likewise employ it in dressing their victuals.

Among several contiguous buildings, we found the remains of a Christian Church; it is low, and rudely built; the inside had formerly been stuccoed,

* Plin. ii. 106, and v. 27.

and painted in compartments of red, white, and green, but had afterwards received a coat of coarse plaster, which, having dropped off in many places, discovers several painted inscriptions curiously ornamented, of which we could make out little more than, "Theodulus, the servant of God." There are many mutilated inscriptions on detached stones in the neighbourhood; in one we again read the name *Olympus*; another, which is on a broken pedestal, that now forms a part of the wall through which the flame emerges, records the virtues of some person to whom a statue had been erected at the public expense; but in none of them is there the smallest allusion to the flame, or to the object of the building which surrounds it.

From this singular spot we returned by a different road, and halted at some Turkish huts, or, more properly speaking, heaps of loose stones, which, scarcely arranged into walls, support, by way

of roof, a covering of branches, leaves, and grass; there were neither chimneys or windows, and nothing more wretched can be conceived than these habitations. This, however, applies only to the outside; for, on seeing us approach, the ladies had quickly retreated to their houses, and our infidel eyes were not allowed to peep into those hallowed precincts. In fine weather (and in that climate three-fourths of the year are fine) the men live under the shade of a tree; to the branches are suspended their hammocks and their little utensils; on the ground they spread carpets, upon which the day is chiefly passed in smoking; a mountain-stream, near which they always chuse this umbrageous abode, serves for their ablutions and their beverage; and the rich clusters of grapes, which hang from every branch of the tree, invite them to the ready repast.

The vines are not cultivated in this part of Asia in the same manner as in

the wine countries, where each plant is annually pruned down to the bare stalk; they are here trained up to some tall tree, frequently a plum or an apricot: the tendrils reach the loftiest as well as the lowest branches, and the tree thus seems to be loaded with a double crop of fruit. Nothing can present a more delightful appearance than the intimately blended greens and the two species of fruit, luxuriantly mingled. How alluring to the parched and weary traveller in these sun-burned regions! and in none perhaps will he meet with a more hearty welcome. In the Turkish character there is a striking contrast of good and bad qualities: though insatiably avaricious, a Turk is always hospitable, and frequently generous; though to get, and that by any means, seems to be the first law of his nature, to give is not the last; the affluent Mussulman freely distributes his aspers; the needy traveller is sure of receiving refreshment,

and sometimes even the honour of sharing his pipe: his religion binds him to supply his greatest enemy with bread and water; and on the public roads, numerous khans,* where gratuitous lodging is given, and fountains, or cisterns, for the benefit of thirsty passengers and their cattle, have been constructed by individual munificence.

In this point of view, the character of the modern Greeks would ill bear a comparison with that of their oppressors: such a comparison, however, would be unfair, for slavery necessarily entails a peculiar train of vices; but it may be hoped, that the growing energy, which must one day free them from political slavery, will also emancipate them from its moral effects.

We found the Agha of the district on the beach, waiting my return to Deliktash, and in rather a discontented mood. During our excursion he had been on

* Inns, or Caravanserays.

board. For various reasons, I commonly went on shore as one of the lieutenants; and the officer on whom the command devolved, had general directions to receive in my apartments any respectable visitors, and, personating the captain, to give them pipes and coffee. In this instance he inadvertently betrayed my absence. The Agha, starting from his seat, demanded to be put on shore. He was invited to see the rest of the frigate.—No, he replied, he came to visit the captain, out of respect to the English nation, and not to see a house of boards; and, were he to look at any thing, it might be suspected that curiosity had prompted his visit. A salute, however, of a few guns on his departure, had partly pacified him: and my pouch full of gunpowder completed our reconciliation.



CHAPTER IV.

PHASELIS—MAKRY—CNIDUS.

FIVE miles north-east from Deliktash there are some small uninhabited islands, called by Turks and Greeks, the Three Islands. They are unnoticed by Strabo and Ptolemy, but are probably the three barren *Cypricæ* of Pliny.

Opposite to these islands, and about five miles in shore, is the great mountain

of Takhtalu. The base, which is composed of the crumbly rock before mentioned, is irregularly broken into deep ravines, and covered with small trees; the middle zone appears to be limestone, with scattered evergreen bushes; and its bald summit rises in an insulated peak 7,800 feet above the sea. There were but a few streaks of snow left on this peak in the month of August, while many of the distant mountains of the interior were completely white for nearly a fourth part of the way down their sides. It may be inferred from thence, that the elevation of this part of Mount Taurus is not much less than 10,000 feet, and nearly equal to that of Mount Etna.

It is natural that such a striking feature as this stupendous mountain, in a country inhabited by an illiterate and credulous people, should be the subject of numerous tales and traditions; accordingly we were informed by the peasants, that there is a perpetual flow of

the purest water from the very apex ; and that, notwithstanding the snow which still lingered in the chasms, roses blow there all the year round. The Agha of Deliktash assured us, that every autumn a mighty groan is heard to issue from the summit of the mountain, louder than the report of any cannon, but unaccompanied by fire or smoke. He professed his ignorance of the cause ; but on being pressed for his opinion, gravely replied, that he believed it was an annual summons to the Elect to make the best of their way to Paradise. However amusing the Agha's theory, it may possibly be true that such explosions take place ; the mountain artillery described by Captains Lewis and Clarke, in their travels in North America, and similar phenomena which are said to have occurred in South America, seem to lend some probability to the account.

They have also a tradition, that when Moses fled from Egypt, he took up his

abode near this mountain, which was therefore called Moossa-daghy, or the mountain of Moses. This mountain is but a few miles from the Yanar of Deliktash, and the flame there may be almost said to issue from the midst of a thicket. May not some confused association between it and the burning bush on Mount *Horeb*,* have given birth to this fanciful tradition of the sojourn of Moses on Takhtalu?

On a small peninsula, at the foot of Takhtalu, are the remains of the city of *Phaselis*, with its three ports and lake, as described by Strabo. The lake is now a mere swamp, occupying the middle of the isthmus, and was probably the source of those baneful exhalations, which, according to Livy and Cicero, rendered *Phaselis* so unhealthy.

The principal port was formed by a stone pier, at the western side of the isthmus; it projected about two hundred

* Exodus, iii. 2.

yards into the sea, by which it has been entirely overthrown, and can now only be traced under water. The two other ports were on the eastern side; one of them is very small, with a narrow entrance in the pier, where it seems to have been closed by gates. The pier is angular, with a rock for its outer abutment; and to this circumstance it probably owes its preservation, the masonry being still nearly perfect. The third port seems to have been only a recess in the shore, where the lake discharges itself; and without any artificial protection; unless a long broken reef which faces it, was once the foundation of a great mole.

The flat top of the peninsula is covered with ruined houses, of the same modern character as those mentioned at Delik-tash, and like them, uninhabited. There are also many remains of the antient city; they appear to be of different dates; for the semi-circular arches of the aqueduct correspond with the architecture of

that period when the Romans were in possession of Asia Minor, while the coarse materials and rude workmanship of the theatre indicate a more remote age.

The theatre is scooped out of the hill ; its external diameter is about 150 feet, and part of the proscenium is still erect. It had originally twenty-one rows of seats, which are low and narrow, and without those chiseled channels to carry off the rain, which are to be seen in all the later and better finished theatres.

Fronting the theatre are the remains of several large buildings, among which may possibly have stood the Temple of Minerva, wherein, it is said, the spear of Achilles was preserved.*

A straight avenue, flagged with marble, leads up from the small eastern port, and terminates between the theatre and these buildings. It is about 400 feet long and 30 wide, and from the rows of

* Pausanias, iii. 3.

seats on each side, seems to have been intended for a place of public exhibition.

There are several sarcophagi at *Phaselis*, but none of their inscriptions were legible, and excepting one, they had all been opened: this had escaped the general fate, having been concealed by a thick covering of earth, which, as it lay close to the shore, the surf had partly removed; thus, leaving one end of it exposed to view. Elated with the discovery, we eagerly proceeded to explore its contents: while the necessary implements were collecting, our imagination was on the stretch; and urns, or coins, or antient weapons, at least were expected to reward our labour. At length the tools arrived; the ponderous lid was raised; and the bones of a single skeleton were discovered, and nothing more. These were strong and firm, and did not undergo any immediate change from exposure to the air; the

skeleton was of the middle size, and was placed with the face up, and the head to the northward.

The sea had also broken into a square mausoleum, that stands near the aqueduct, and two large sarcophagi, which lay on the beach, appeared to have been washed out by its violence. They were of the whitest marble, and of very neat workmanship. The lids or roofs of the sarcophagi on this coast, are each formed of a single stone, and are generally shaped like a gothic arch; these, however, were flat, and on each was a recumbent human figure, in low relief. The sides of both of them were richly ornamented; one, with wreaths of flowers and fruit; the other, with a funeral procession, and a chace, in which the figures of the boar, the rhinoceros, and the elephant, were manifest. Neither of them bore any inscriptions. As they lay on a gravel beach, exposed to the swell, the sharper parts of the sculpture

had, at the period of our first visit, already suffered from the attrition of the pebbles; but on our return the following year, we were astonished at the rapidity with which the work of destruction had advanced: the more delicate parts were utterly effaced, and the whole was so bruised and disfigured, as to be hardly recognized: even the huge blocks of marble were turned over, or broken into fragments.

The headland, upon which the town stood, consists of a soft rock, which easily yields to the action of the sea. The cliffs fall in as they become unsupported, and in many places shew the sections of circular reservoirs, which are neatly plastered. These probably belonged to dwelling-houses which have crumbled away with the cliffs; and we may consequently presume, that the town and the peninsula must have once extended beyond their present limits.

If the havoc made here by the sea

should continue its progress in the same ratio, there will soon remain but few vestiges of *Phaselis*: the peninsula will be undermined, and will gradually sink into a shapeless reef of rocks below the surface of the ocean.

The avenue that leads from the small harbour to the theatre is overgrown with bushes, and strewed with columns, pedestals, and other fragments of large buildings, among which were found many inscriptions, containing the name of *Phaselis*. Several were transcribed; but the two following will be sufficient to introduce here.

On a large pedestal, which seems to have supported a statue :—

♦ΑΣΗΛΕΙΤΩΝΗΒΟΥΔΗΚΑΙΟΔΗΜΟΣ
 *****ΕΜΑΤΟΝΔΙΣΤΟΥΚΟΛΛΑΝΑΙ
 *****ΕΗΜ*ΤΙ*****ΑΝΔΡΑΚΑΔ**
 *****Ο*ΝΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΟΝΚΑΙ*****
 ΩΤΟΥΓΑ*ΜΑ**ΟΣΤΗΣΠΟ*ΕΟ**
 ΕΙΚΟΣΑΠΡΩΤΕΥΣΑΝ
 * * * Ν Ι Τ Ο Υ Τ Η Σ Ζ Ω Η Σ Χ Ρ Ο Ν Ο * * *
 Τ Ε * * Α Ν Τ Α Σ * Σ Π Ρ Ο Κ Α Θ Ν Ι Ε * * *
 Δ Ο Σ Τ Η Σ Π Ο Δ Ε Ο Σ Θ Ε Β Α Σ Α Φ Η Ν Α Σ
 * Κ Α Ι Α Δ Ο Σ Κ Α Ι Τ Ω Π * Ε Ω Ν Σ Ε Ρ Α *
 Τ Ω Ν Ρ Ι Σ * Τ Α Ν Ε Υ Σ Α Ν Τ Α Φ Ι Α Ο Τ Ε Ι Μ
 Μ Ω Σ Υ Π Ο Φ Τ Δ Α Ε Α Ν Τ Α Τ Ο Υ Α Τ Κ Ι Ω Σ
 Ε Τ Ν Ο Υ Σ Ω Σ Κ Α Θ Ε Κ Α Σ Τ Η Ν Α Ρ Χ Η Ν
 Τ Ε Τ Ε Ι Μ Η Σ Θ * Υ Τ Τ Ο Ν Υ Π Ο Τ Η Σ
 Π Ο Δ Ε Ο Σ * Π Ο Α Μ Α Κ Α Ι Μ Ε Ν *
 Α Λ Π Α Ρ Η Ξ Χ Η Μ Ε Ν Ο Ν Τ Η Π Α Τ Ρ Ι Δ *
 Ε Ν Τ Ω Τ Η Σ Ζ Ω Η Σ Α Τ Τ Ο Υ Χ Ρ Ο Ν *
 Κ Α Ι Μ Ε Τ Α Τ Η Ν Τ Ε Λ Ε Τ * * Ν Δ Ε
 Α Ι Ω Ν Ι Ο Υ Σ Δ Ω Ρ Ε Α Σ Κ Α Ι Μ Ε Μ * *
 Π Ο Τ Α Τ Η Π Α Τ Ρ Ι Δ Ι Ε Ι Σ Τ Ε Α Ν Α Θ Η Μ * *
 * * * Ε Ω Ρ Ι Α Σ Κ Α Ι Δ Ι Α Ν Ο Μ Α Σ Α Ρ Ε Τ Η Σ
 * * Ε Κ Ε Ν Τ Η Σ Ε Ι Σ Α Τ Τ Ο Σ - Τ Η Ν Δ Ε Τ Ο Υ
 Α Ν Δ Ρ Ι Α Ν Τ Ο Σ Α Ν Α Σ Τ Α Σ Ι Ν Ε Π Ο Ι Η Σ Α Τ Ο
 Μ Ε Ν Ν Η Σ Σ Α Η Κ Α Ι Τ Ε Ρ Τ Ι Α Ε Ν Β Ρ Ο Μ Ο * * *
 ♦ΑΣΙΑΕΙΤΙΣΗΑΡΙΑΚΑΙΚΑΡΙΦΟΝΟΜΟΣΑΤΤΟΥΚΑΙ*Χ*
 * * Π Τ Ο Δ Ε Μ Α Ι Ο Σ * Δ Ι Ε * Τ Α Ξ Α Τ Ο * * * * * * *

On another pedestal, which also appears to have borne a statue :—

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΙΚ
ΑΙΣΑΡΙΤΡΑΙΑΝΩ
ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ
ΠΑΤΡΙΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ
ΟΛΥΜΠΙΩΣΟΤΗΡ*
ΤΟΥΚΟΣΜΟΥΤΑΥ
ΤΗΣΕΠΙΒΑΣΕΩΣ
ΗΒΟΥΛΗΚΑΙΟΔΗΜΟΣ

We found on a large ornamented tablet a long inscription, which, though too much mutilated to insert a copy, seemed to import that “ Tyndaris, daughter of Diotimus, and wife of Licinius, the son of Marcus, and grandson of Rufinus, built a new Forum for the city of Olympus, and dedicated it to the Emperor Hadrian.” From thence, and from the preceding inscription, it would almost seem that the town, or perhaps the district, of *Phaselis* was likewise called *Olympus*; or possibly, that this was another name for the great mountain of Takhtalu, and that the cities at its base were included in the appellation. That mountain however,

is distinctly called by Strabo, Mount *Solyma*;* but he afterwards mentions a “Mount Olympus, on Taurus, with a castle of the same name, from whence all Lycia, Pamphylia, and Pisidia may be seen: it was the strong hold of Zenicetus the pirate, to whom Corycus, Phaselis, and many places in Pamphylia were subject; and who burned himself with all his household when Isauricus took the mountain.”† Strabo introduces this story in his account of the *Latmus*, a river of *Cilicia*; yet, so far is *Lycia* from being visible from thence, that the nearest part of it is 180 miles distant; and undoubtedly the above passage relates to one of the mountains on this portion of the coast. The coincidence of the name with that of the city and mountain of *Olympus*, recently described at Deliktash, would seem to apply it to the

* Strab. xiv. 666. Ed. Casaubon, 1707. This seems to be the mountain from whence the wrathful Neptune descries Ulysses approaching Phæacia.—Odys. E. v. 282.

† Strab. xiv. 671.

mountain of Adratchan which hangs over that place : but, on the other hand, the particular allusion to *Phaselis*, and the superior magnitude of Mount Takhtalu, from whose lofty summit the view must be as comprehensive as Strabo affirms, appears decisively to point it to this great mountain. It might be added, that the five other mountains of the antient world, to which the name of *Olympus* was given are each of them the highest of their immediate districts ; the name, indeed, appears to imply pre-eminence ; and Takhtalu is more than double the altitude of Adratchan.

Meletius gives *Phaselis* the modern names of Phionda and Pitiusa, but from the Turkish peasants we learned that at present it is called Tekrova.

Before we departed, all the marbles which bore inscriptions, were replaced in the same situations in which they had been found : or rather, they were put into such positions as appeared best cal-

culated for their preservation ; a practice which we constantly adopted, for the benefit of future travellers.

It has been already observed, that this coast is covered with woods of pine, except where they have been partially cut for fuel, or cleared away in some of the valleys for cultivation. The trees are generally coarse and stunted, but between *Phaselis* and Cape Avova, a belt of large and handsome pines borders the shore for some miles. We felled several which squared twenty-two inches ; and found the timber tough and close grained.

While tranquilly employed there, surveying, wooding, and watering, we were astonished by the report of some heavy guns. No ships were in sight, there was no appearance of forts or castles on this almost uninhabited coast, and we began to think that the angel of Takhtalu was sounding his autumnal summons : but a small vessel, which soon after anchored

in a neighbouring creek, put an end to our conjectures. She brought intelligence that the city of Adalia had been lately surprised by a rival Bey, and that the firing which had been heard was occasioned by an attempt of the former governor to retake it.

An approaching occultation of a star, and a lunar eclipse, were shortly to take place; and the island of Rashat, which is but a few miles from Adalia, seemed to be a desirable place for our little observatory. It would have been satisfactory to have obtained these observations near the principal city of the whole coast; but it was of more importance to our pursuits to avoid being entangled in the feuds of those turbulent chieftains. This news therefore determined me to remain where we then were, off Cape Avova: the distance of Adalia, from thence, is eighteen miles; and though the guns had been distinctly heard, we

flattered ourselves that we might continue unperceived and undisturbed.

But vain were our hopes. The city was recaptured by the former Pasha, and the unsuccessful party were flying in all directions. The following day, a large body of them came down to the beach abreast the ship, and begged of our watering party to protect them from the fury of their pursuers. This was of course refused: we had no right to interfere in their disputes; and I determined neither to involve His Majesty's flag, nor to expose our operations to interruption or failure, through the resentment of a Pasha whose government extends along so large a portion of the coast. Exhausted, however, as the fugitives were by fatigue, hunger, and wounds, I could not resist their importunity for a little bread, and for surgical assistance. But the refreshments that we sent were accompanied with advice to escape, while

there was yet time, into the woods, where cavalry could not pursue them; and in that case, with an offer of sufficient bread to carry them out of the province. They replied, that to escape would be impossible—there were no roads open to their retreat—a price was set upon their heads—and the want of success had now rendered all the inferior Aghas hostile: besides, their religion taught them to rely upon God for their deliverance—or to submit without repining to their fate.

Some hours after, a large sailing launch was seen drifting out to sea, without any person on board: our boats towed her along side, and, as the horse-patroles of the victorious party were already descending into the plain, I proposed to these poor wretches to victual that vessel, to repair the oars and sails, and to embark them in her, ready for the land-breeze at night.

This also they declined: none of them

were seamen—they knew not how or where to steer—and if their hour was come, they preferred dying like men, with arms in their hands on shore, to being murdered by the cannon of the Pasha's cruisers, by whom they must ultimately be overtaken.

Things remained in this state till the next morning, when one of the Pasha's armed ships was seen rounding the cape; and the party of cavalry, which had, till then, been checked by the appearance of our frigate, now crossed the river, and surrounding at some distance that part of the beach which was occupied by the fugitives, seemed only to wait the approach of the above vessel to close upon their victims. This was the crisis of their fate. That fate depended upon me. Cold and calculating prudence forbade me to interfere: but—I could not stand by, and see them butchered in cold blood!

My decision once made, there was not

a moment to be lost. Our boats were dispatched, and in a few minutes I had the satisfaction of rescuing sixty fellow-creatures from immediate slaughter.

Since the rejection of their entreaties on the preceding day, they had betrayed no signs of despair or impatience; they had neither reproached our obduracy, nor murmured at their fate; and when our boats landed, they were found sitting under the shade of the neighbouring trees, with an air of resignation that bordered on indifference. They now displayed neither exultation nor joy; they came on the quarter-deck with manly composure; they were perhaps grateful, but their gratitude did not seem to be addressed to us; in their eyes, we were still infidels; and though the immediate preservers of their lives, we were but tools in the hands of their protecting prophet.

The armed vessel had by this time approached us: and two Turks of some-

what superior rank, after a short consultation with their comrades on shore, came on board the frigate. Though secretly enraged at having been foiled of their prey, they addressed me with the most courteous respect: menaces, indeed, they were not in a condition to offer; but to persuasion and flattery they trusted for success.

Though illiterate and ignorant, the Turks are profoundly artful; accustomed to meditation and reserve, their countenance rarely betrays their feelings; and equally suspicious of neighbours and of strangers, they possess the most wary dissimulation, and acute subtlety.

The conversation that took place with these ambassadors from the Pasha, as they styled themselves, was characteristic and amusing. Coffee, the precursor of all business, being over, they began by representing that their master's entire ignorance of the object of the frigate's appearance on the coast, had

alone prevented his earlier offers of assistance; and they insinuated, that our conduct would have been less ambiguous in appearance, as well as more grateful to his feelings, if we had made our first visit at his capital. Then, gradually introducing their more immediate business, they disclaimed, they said, as an offensive idea, the possibility that we could condescend to be interested in their local quarrels; and affecting not to be aware that the fugitives were on board, they expressed their conviction, that I knew nothing “of the remnant of the band of robbers, of whom they were in pursuit.” However little they were encouraged by the dry manner in which I attended to this grimace, they proceeded step by step to unfold their mission: the whole affair was of course coloured in their own way: sometimes they obliquely alluded to the displeasure of the Porte, if we should persist in giving countenance to its rebellious subjects;

and sometimes they glanced at the magnificent presents that might be expected from the Pasha, if on the other hand we should accede to his wishes; till at length, intimating that they could guess where the runaways were, they made a formal demand of their persons. Thus far they had been suffered to proceed, in the hope that some terms might be obtained: but, perceiving that unconditional surrender was the sole object of their instructions, and that nothing but indiscriminate slaughter would satisfy their vindictive master, I here put an end to the conference, and civilly dismissed them from the ship.

In departing, they offered my interpreter a large sum if he could induce me to give up, at least, the Bin Bashy,* or chief; they also tried to sound him with respect to our future intentions: but, disappointed in all their intrigues,

* A Bin Bashy means the commander of a thousand men; and may answer to our rank of colonel.

they at last begged for a small stock of coffee and rum,* as their embarkation had been so sudden, that they were wholly unprovided; and in this point alone they succeeded.

After quitting us, they went back to the shore; again consulted with the land party; and then made sail to the westward in quest of a vessel, in which the plunder of the treasury had been carried off. We remained at anchor to conclude our business.

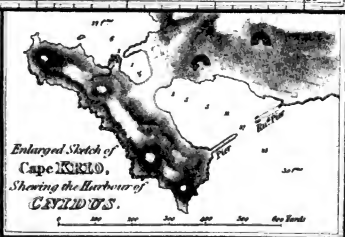
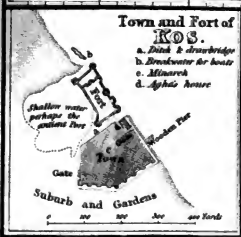
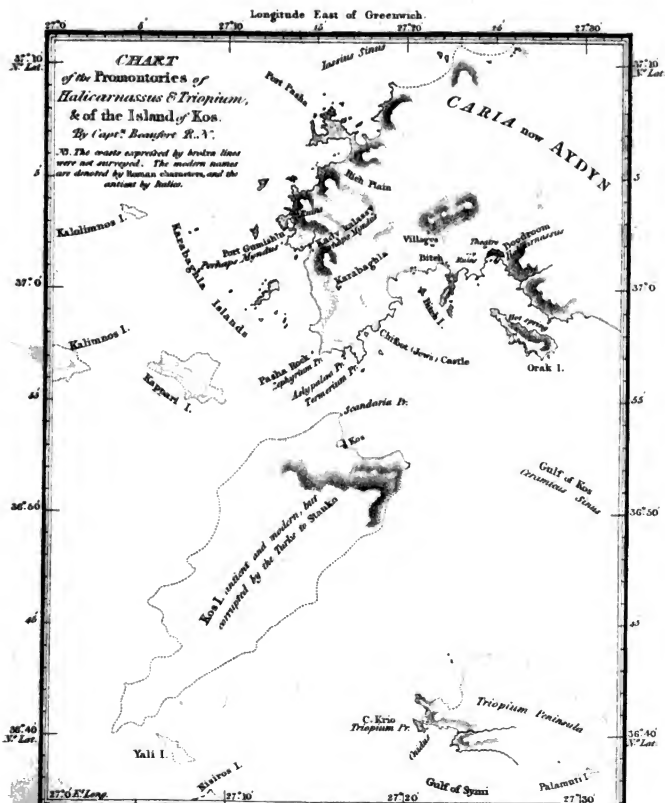
The next day we put to sea; and returned to Makry. This town is situated on an excellent harbour at the bottom of a deep and safe gulf. From thence the government expresses, and travellers from Constantinople embark for Egypt. Firewood is also sent to the same place; and timber, tar, cattle, and salt, are exported to the island of Rhodes. Small

* The Turks drink rum without compunction: they pretend that the law prohibits only spirits distilled from the juice of the grape.

vessels are therefore always found in this gulf; and frequent demand renders provisions cheap, and easy to be procured.

Makry is probably on the site of the antient *Telmessus*, of which city there remain considerable ruins; but Dr. Clarke has so amply described them, that any farther account here, would be superfluous.

It had been my intention to land our cargo of Turks at this place: but finding that it was, in some measure, dependent on the pashalik of Adalia, it became necessary to alter our plan. Having some public affairs to transact with Hassan Bey, the governor of Rhodes, we next touched at that island: but there also, we found our late adventure well known; and Hassan too much in the interests of the Pasha of Adalia, to trust our passengers in his clutches. The island of Kos then seemed, for various reasons, to be the safest place in which they could be put on shore, and



H. C. O. 22



thither we proceeded. In our way, a calm obliged us to anchor off Cape Krio; where many of them, tired of the restraints of a ship, and anxious to get on shore for the fast of the Ramazan, were landed at their own request.

Cape Krio is a high peninsula, united to the main by a sandy isthmus: according to Strabo, it had been an island, but was then connected with the city of *Cnidus* by a causeway. On each side of the isthmus, there is an artificial harbour; the smallest has a narrow entrance between high piers, and was evidently the closed basin for triremes, which he mentions. The southern and largest port is formed by two transverse moles; these noble works were carried into the sea to the depth of nearly a hundred feet; one of them is almost perfect, the other, which is more exposed to the southwest swell, can only be seen under water.

Few places bear more incontestable

proofs of former magnificence than *Cnidus*; and still fewer of the ruffian industry of their destroyers. The whole area of the city is one promiscuous mass of ruins; among which may be traced streets and gateways, porticoes and theatres; but the shortness of our stay prevented any examination of them in detail, my time being chiefly employed in making a sketch of the two harbours and the adjacent coast.

It appears from Herodotus,* that *Troipium* was a peninsula, and that, the isthmus being only five stadia across, the Cnidians endeavoured to insulate their territory, as a means of defence against the approach of Harpagus. This cannot apply to the small peninsula of Cape Krio, for the major part of the city of *Cnidus* was on the main land; the gulfs of Kos and Symi, however, may somewhere approach so as to form the narrow isthmus to which he alludes; and

* Lib. i. 74.

the distant view of the ridge which separates these gulfs, certainly appeared to confirm this supposition. I regret that a suspicious vessel, which we were obliged to chase, led us off shore before we could ascertain the fact.

The next evening we reached the island of Kos, and anchored off the town. This place being a general resort for ships sailing along the east side of the Archipelago, our Bin Bashy found no difficulty in hiring a small vessel to convey the remainder of his companions and himself to the town of Scala Nuova, from whence he had begun his inauspicious voyage. They parted from us with general demonstrations of gratitude, and I believe they felt as much as Moham-medans could feel towards Ghiäoors.

We had identified ourselves too much with these people not to feel anxious to discover the real nature of an affair in which we had been so materially involved. But their account of it varied essen-

tially from that of the Pasha's messengers; the thirst of vengeance of the one party, the ruined hopes of the other, and the habitual dissimulation of both, so distorted every circumstance, that it was no easy matter to elicit a coherent story. Each party called the other rebels, and each had hinted to us a promise or a threat of the approbation or resentment of the Porte, according as they imagined that we wavered in our decision.

The reader knows that the Turkish dominions are divided into a number of provinces, which are governed by Pashas, Beys, &c. according to their extent. All these officers purchase their appointments from the Porte, but they soon indemnify themselves, by selling the lesser districts to the subordinate Aghas, who again reimburse themselves by progressive extortion. The authority of the superior Pashas is almost unlimited, and in the remote provinces, their allegiance is very equivocal. One of their princi-

pal obligations is, to furnish a certain contingent of troops, and, when summoned, to accompany them in person to the imperial camp.

Mehemmet,* the old Pasha of Adalia, for a long time had not only evaded this summons, but had even refused to send his quota. The incensed Porte at first could only menace; being too fully occupied by the war with Russia either to depose or punish him. Ahmed, his brother, but avowed enemy, at that time lived under the protection of Kara Osman Ogloo, the Moosellim† of Magnesia, and perhaps, from his extensive possessions, the most powerful chieftain of Anatolia. Through his influence, Ahmed secretly purchased at Constantinople, a ferman of appointment to his brother's pashalik; for which he was to pay, if

* When the name of their prophet Mohammed is given to an individual, the Turks pronounce it Mehemmet; but the spelling is in both cases the same.

† Governor of a large city.

ultimately successful, 150,000 piasters.* The Porte, however, seldom goes farther than to grant the ferman—There it is—get possession as you can. Ahmed therefore, accompanied by our passenger, the Bin Bashy, proceeded to Scala Nuova; and with the assistance of the Moosellim of Magnesia, embarked about three hundred well armed volunteers in small vessels, giving out, that they were a reinforcement for the Pasha of Egypt.

In a few days they reached Adalia; where, pretending to be trading vessels on their return from Alexandria and in want of provisions, they entered the harbour without exciting suspicion. After dusk, the confederates, who had till then been concealed under apparent merchandise, suddenly landed, and seizing on the gates of the city and on the palace, they proclaimed their leader to be the lawful Pasha. The next day Ahmed rifled

* About 7,500*l.* sterling; the piaster, in 1811, being worth about an English shilling.

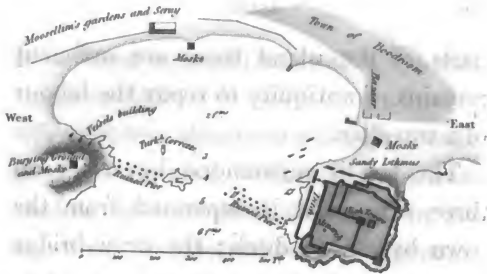
Mehemmet's treasury, wherein, it is said, a million of piasters* were found; and these, for fear of a reverse of fortune, were instantly embarked, and consigned to the care of his patron at Scala Nuova.

Mehemmet, fortunately for himself, was in the country when the city had been surprised; he speedily exerted the resources yet left to him, the best of which were the affections of his people; and these he undoubtedly possessed—for though his capital was taken, his treasure gone, and himself declared a rebel by the Porte, he was enabled to present himself before the walls of the city on the fourth day, with six thousand faithful adherents. During two days, the conflict was doubtful; but at length, victory crowned his efforts. Two thirds of his antagonists payed, with their lives, for the rashness of their enterprise; and the rest, including Ahmed, our Bin Bashy, and about a hundred of their fol-

* About 50,000*l.* sterling.

lowers, threw themselves into boats, and escaped to sea in various directions.

We afterwards learned that Ahmed, with a few attendants, had taken refuge in the barren island of Rashat, where he was soon discovered, dragged from under some ruined buildings, and immediately strangled; and we also heard, that the vessel containing the plundered treasure, had been seized by the Bey of Rhodes, and honourably restored.



Harbour of BOODROOM, the ancient HALICARNASSUS.

F. Anquetin del.

G. Clarke del.

CHAPTER V.

KOS—BOODROOM.

THE town of Kos is small, and surrounded by walls; it is populous, tolerably clean, and has a large suburb, intermixed with luxuriant gardens. There are no ruins of any moment in or near the town; but there are several inscriptions and a few pieces of sculpture, on detached fragments of marble, in the streets, or built into the walls of the town and fort. From the accounts, however, of the inhabitants, it would appear, that in other

parts of the island there are sufficient remains of antiquity to repay the labour of a traveller.

The fort is surrounded by water on three sides, and is separated from the town by a wide ditch; the draw-bridge being down, and the gate open, we walked in, but were soon discovered, and civilly elbowed out of the place, having observed little more of the interior than that it was crowded with houses. From the outside, the ramparts appeared to be in pretty good repair, flanked with a variety of towers and bastions, and containing about fifty embrasures; but in what state the guns were, we could not ascertain.

According to Vertot,* this fortress was originally built by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, soon after they had obtained possession of the island of Rhodes: the northern end appears to

* Hist. de l'Ordre de Malte, liv. iv.

have been enlarged at a subsequent period.

Vertot also alludes to a large and commodious harbour, which had been so choked up with sand driven in by the sea, that vessels were then obliged to anchor in the outer roads. A shallow pond, which separates the fortress from the land, may possibly have been this harbour, but it is singular that Strabo, in his description of the island, makes no mention of any port.

The same causes that have so marvelously changed the outlines of the coast in many parts of the Levant, and which have thus filled up the harbour of Kos, appear to have also generated a low alluvial point, which extends for a mile and a half to the northward of the town. It is true that there is no river in the neighbourhood, at least none nearer than the *Meander*, to convey the soil and sand which are worn away from the interior mountains; but the two great-currents

of the Archipelago, the one sweeping to the westward round the south coast of Asia Minor, the other descending from the Dardanelles, meet here, and consequently deposit the materials with which they are fraught; accordingly, this long projecting spit is composed of fine sand, broken shells, and rounded pumice stones. Indeed wherever a pointed tongue of sand is found projecting into the sea, it may be considered as a sure indication of a current. The above point is probably the *Scandaria* of Strabo, which is placed by him at forty stadia from Cape *Termerium*, on the continent. Taking his stadia at 700 to the degree, forty of them are equal to 3,43 geographical miles: but according to my measurement, that distance is now 2,57 miles; and thus the alluvion seems to have advanced into the sea ,86 of a mile in eighteen centuries.

The fruits of this fertile island, particularly grapes and melons, form a consi-

derable article of traffic to Egypt: its wines are excellent, and with a little more skill in the fabrication, might vie with any that are imported into the European market.

The facility with which refreshments are procured, and the convenient situation of the anchorage, make it a kind of general rendezvous for vessels of every class; and many circumstances would seem to point out Kos as an eligible place for the residence of a British Vice-Consul. In that charming climate, where the necessaries of life are so plentiful, a trifling salary would render this situation a desirable retreat to many reduced but respectable individuals, and even to retired officers of the army or navy. To discharge the important duties of this post, to acquire commercial and political information, and to protect our traders from the violence of the Turks, and the knavery of the Greeks, a consul should possess integrity and firmness; he should

be respected by the inhabitants; and he should be able to speak, not only the language of the country in which he resides, but of that which he represents. Whereas, none of these qualities are to be found in the ignorant and venal Greeks, or Italians, who usually fill this office in the outports of the Turkish dominions; they are without independence or character, and are really a disgrace to our flag.

This island preserves the antient name of *Cos*, or *Co*, among its present Greek inhabitants, though by the French and Italian writers of the last century it was generally called *Lango*: by the Turks it is corrupted to *Estanko*, or, shortly, *Stanko*.

Being at length disembarassed of our perplexing companions, it became necessary to proceed to Malta, in order to replenish our provisions before we could return to *Karamania*; but some intelligence respecting the undue facilities af-

forded to a French Privateer, in disposing of her prizes at Boodroom, determined me to pay a visit in His Majesty's frigate, to the governor of that town.

It seems generally agreed that Boodroom occupies the place of the antient *Halicarnassus*; and a more inviting, or convenient situation could hardly have been selected for the capital of the kingdom of *Caria*. It rises gently from the head of a deep bay, and commands a view of the island of Kos, and the southern shore of the *Ceramic* gulf, as far as Cape Krio. In front of the town, a broad, square rock projects into the bay, on which stands the citadel; a far more respectable fabric than the generality of Turkish fortresses. On the western side of the castle there is a small harbour, formerly sheltered by two stone piers, which are now demolished: it is still, however, a snug port, frequented by the small Turkish cruisers; and there is generally a frigate, or a sloop of war, upon

the stocks. The Seray, or palace, stands on the margin of the harbour, as well as some small moskes, and the tomb of a Kapoodan Pasha, who died here.

The walls of the antient city may be here and there discerned; and several fragments of columns, mutilated sculpture, and broken inscriptions, are scattered in different parts of the bazaar and streets. Above the town, are the remains of a theatre, which measures about 280 feet diameter, and which seems to have had about thirty-six rows of seats.

We observed many other ruins in the vicinity of the town, varying in character and apparently in age, and well deserving the diligent investigation of the antiquary.

Among these it may be supposed that we searched with eagerness, during our short stay, for some traces of the celebrated Mausoleum: but our toil was entirely fruitless. Yet if it stood on the higher ground behind the present town,

or even if its site be now covered with modern houses, still it is scarcely credible that the remains of a building of such peculiar shape, and of such sumptuous execution, should have been so completely removed or destroyed, as to leave no vestiges by which even its position may be recognised.

Could the authority of Vitruvius* be questioned, I should be almost inclined to imagine, that the present fortress occupies the place on which that superb monument had been erected. It was a favourite custom with the antients to place the tombs of their heroes on the sea-shore; and here, a bold elevated rock, conspicuous from the sea, the shores of the bay, and from all parts of the city, would seem to have been a spot eminently suited to the ostentatious grief of Artemisia.

The numerous pieces of exquisite sculpture, which are inserted in the walls of

* Lib. ii. 8.

the castle, may perhaps add some weight to this conjecture : they represent funeral processions, and combats between clothed and naked figures ; subjects very likely to have been found among the ruins of that splendid monument, in the decoration of which the most eminent artists of the age were competitors.

We learn from Vertot,* that this castle was constructed in great haste about the year 1402, by the Knights of Rhodes, on the foundations of one which they had just surprised. They were probably more intent on its strength than on the preservation of pagan relics, however beautiful ; if, therefore, the mausoleum had stood in the upper part of the city, they would hardly have transported these

* Hist. de Pierre d'Aubusson, p. 73. And, Hist. de l'Ordre de Malte, liv. vi. Vertot calls it Bidrou, which he seems to imply was a corruption of St. Pierre (or rather S. Pietro) the name given to it by the knights : but I believe that, in Turkish, Boodroom signifies ruined vaults. The ruins of *T'eos* are also called by the Turks, Boodroom.

thin marbles from such a distance, when large square blocks, better adapted to their purpose, could have been procured so much nearer: but, finding the former on the spot, they might have been tempted to work them in.

We copied a great number of Greek inscriptions, dispersed in various parts of the town; and some in Latin, from the tablets in the wall of the citadel: the two following are dated but a few years prior to its evacuation by the knights.

PROPTER CATHOLICĀ FIDE TENETVR
 LOCŪISTVM F. IĀC. ATINEAY. CAP. 1513

F. CONSTANTIVS DIOPERTIS
 CAPITANEVS 1505

We also sought in vain for the small and occult harbour mentioned by Vitruvius, from which the fleet of Artemisia sallied, when the city was attacked by the Rhodians. Such a harbour is irreconcilable with the appearance of the

present line of shore; but as Pliny* asserts that the island *Zephyrus*, (perhaps the peninsula on which the castle now stands) had been joined to *Halicarnassus*; so, in the revolutions of time, this harbour may have been filled up. Our examination, however, of the eastern side of the town was very cursory; and, perhaps, the situation of the port may be hereafter discovered by a more patient search.

Our next object of curiosity was the ancient *Myndus*, which, on the authority of D'Anville, we expected to find at the northern side of the long promontory that separates the gulfs of *Ceramus* and *Iassus*. The governor described some large ruins in that direction; he pressed us to accept of his horses, and sent his nephew, who was Agha of the district, as a guide. Nothing worth noticing occurred on the road to those ruins, which we found insignificant and modern; the

* Lib. ii. 89.

guide knew of no others in the neighbourhood, and we returned by some romantic and beautiful glens, which wind among the hills. He conducted us along the ridge of one of these hills, which is not very far from Boodroom, to a high detached rock, flat at the top, and guarded on all sides by a precipice. By the assistance of a rope and a few rugged steps in the rocks, we gained the summit, on which are the remains of a very ancient castle. Perhaps this impregnable spot was the castle of *Salmacis*, to which the brave Memnon and his associates retreated, and the formidable appearance of which deterred Alexander from investing it.*

Our friend, the Agha, then led us to a large irregular stone, about a quarter of a mile from the above rock, on which were two Greek inscriptions. They were much worn, and required a long time to copy. He waited patiently till the

* Arrian, *Alexand. Exped.* lib. i.

operation was ended, but then inquired their meaning with great eagerness; as a tradition exists, that the castle just visited was built by a former monarch, for the security of his riches, and, that these inscriptions would indicate the place where they still lay concealed.

Halil Bey, the Moosellim or governor of Boodroom, we found keen, active, and well informed; he had even some knowledge of geography,* and appeared to be conversant with the politics and projects of the European governments; of which, as well as of those of his master, he spoke with great freedom. The chief

* There is no subject on which the Turks are in general more ignorant than geography. The Mediterranean bounds their ideas of the ocean; and a Pasha of high rank maintained to me with earnestness, that England was an island in the Black Sea, with which there was another channel of communication besides the Dardanelles. They have indeed copies of English and French charts, printed at Constantinople, with the names in Turkish; but their naval officers disdain to understand them, and confide entirely in their Greek pilots.

object of our visit was speedily arranged: he knew his duty, and he also knew that a strong representation of his conduct might be fatal to his ambitious views, or to his known wealth: the Turkish government is always gratified by complaints against its servants, as it seldom omits the opportunity of exacting a heavy fine.

He was a vice-admiral; and was then collecting a small squadron to punish the unfortunate Bey of Maina, who, with but little control over the singular commonwealth of pirates by whom that portion of the Morea is inhabited, is held responsible for all their transgressions.

The Moosellim returned my visit, and was received on board the frigate with proper ceremony; he examined every part of her with great attention, but appeared most struck with the look of health, of comfort, and of manly independence of English seamen. The Ramazan prevented his partaking of any

refreshments; the same cause, he lamented, would debar him from entertaining us; but he pressed me with great earnestness to return when it was over.

The Ramazan is a fast of a month's duration, and is kept with real strictness; the traveller and the sick being alone exempted from its restraints. Between sun-rise and sun-set the Turks abstain from all victuals, and (what is to them a far more rigorous sacrifice) from the use of tobacco. The rich and the idle, indeed, suffer but little; they sleep during the day, and feast and smoke all night: but the labouring classes feel it severely; particularly when this fast, which takes place every twelfth lunar month, occurs during the long and sultry days of summer. It is a singular incongruity in the human mind, that the more burdensome the ritual of any religion, the more rigid do we find the observance of its injunctions and prohibitions.

I had several interviews with Halil Bey: he conversed with ease, and, like all other Turks, delighted in hearing and repeating ludicrous stories. The following anecdote he told with much humour.

Some years ago, a French frigate, being at Boodroom, the commander expressed a great desire to see the marbles in the fortress; but the then governor absolutely refused to admit him without direct orders from the Porte. The commander had interest; the ambassador was set to work; and in a short time the frigate returned, bearing the necessary ferman. The governor put it to his forehead, in acknowledgement of its authority, and declared his readiness to proceed. Arrived at the outer gate, "Effendy," said the governor, "the orders of my imperial master must be implicitly obeyed." "Let me in, then," exclaimed the impatient captain. "Undoubtedly," replied the Turk, "for so I am enjoined

to do by the ferman ; but as it contains no directions about your coming out again, you will perhaps forgive this momentary pause, before we pass the draw-bridge." The French commandant, not chusing to put such hazardous irony to the test, departed.

All my influence was likewise exerted to gain admission, but the Bey frankly owned, that to grant it was then out of his power : the Chiaoux, or messenger of the Porte, who was to accompany him to Maina, was a vigilant spy over his conduct ; and while thus watched, he could not risk such direct disobedience to one of the most peremptory orders of the empire. But he pledged his word, that if we would return to Boodroom when his approaching expedition was over, he would admit me with pleasure. Had circumstances permitted, I should certainly have availed myself of this promise, notwithstanding his significant story of the French captain. A

Greek, who had frequent access to the interior of the fortress, assured me that he had there seen a long frieze with highly wrought figures, besides many other pieces of sculpture and inscriptions, which were very little corroded by the weather. The beauty of the samples in the external face of the wall, which we observed from the ditch, vouch for the merit of those within: and as it does not appear that they have been examined since the transient visit of Thevenot in 1656,* it is to be hoped that some of our eastern travellers will provide themselves with unequivocal fermans.

All vessels from the Levant undergo at Malta a certain number of days quarantine, which are reckoned from the last communication with any part of those shores. On quitting Boodroom I therefore resolved to employ a fortnight of our probable term of quarantine, in examining the coast and islands to the

* Voyage fait au Levant, liv. ii. ch. 71.

westward of that port. Landing only on detached rocks, or on the solitary beach, to obtain our angles, we avoided all intercourse with the inhabitants; and every temptation to visit the ruins that we passed, was resisted.

In the mouth of the bay of Boodroom there is a large island, called by the Turks Orak, on the highest part of which are the remains of a castle: perhaps this was the island and castle mentioned by Arrian, to which the Halicarnassians retreated.* On the northeast side of the island, we found a warm subterranean stream, which runs through a cave into the sea. The water was at the temperature of 100° of Fahrenheit, and highly impregnated with sulphur: it is said to be frequented by persons afflicted with cutaneous complaints.

At a few miles to the westward of the bay, a steep conical hill rises abruptly from the shore; on its summit there is

* Lib. i.

an old castle, which the Turks call Chifoot-Kalassy, or Jews' Castle: other decayed buildings are scattered at the foot of the hill, and a spring of the purest water gushes from its side. Among the coasting vessels, the excellence of this water is well known; and some ruins which surround the spring shew that it has always been a place of resort. According to Diodorus Siculus,* a second castle (called *Salmacis* by Arrian), in which the garrison of *Halicarnassus* took refuge, lay in the direction of *Cos*: Chifoot-Kalassy is exactly in that direction; it must have been a very strong post; and, as from thence they could readily communicate with the Persian fleet, it is perhaps a more probable situation for *Salmacis* than the antient fortress that we visited in our ride across the peninsula.

Were not this place so far from the generally supposed site of *Halicarnassus*,

* Lib. xvii.

one might be almost tempted to imagine that the spring above mentioned was the famous fountain of *Salmacis*, which bore the same name as the castle, and on which Vitruvius and Strabo have indulged so much pleasantries: from their description, however, it appears to have been in or near that city.

In our progress round the promontory of Karabaghla, we passed two places which might answer for the position of the antient *Myndus*. The first of them, Kady-Kalassy, corresponds with one of Strabo's expressions, as it immediately succeeds the "straight beach" that extends from the sandy point which I suppose to have been Cape *Zephyrium*. On the other hand, a little port about two miles farther to the northward called Gumishlu, would better suit the word "harbour," which he applies to *Myndus*; for, the remains of piers which cross its mouth are still visible. There is another circumstance in favour of the latter sup-

position, though not perhaps of much weight: in enumerating the islands which had been united by nature to the continent, Pliny * mentions *Æthusa*, which he says had been joined to *Myndus*: now the western side of Port Gumishlu is a high peninsula, and the narrow connecting isthmus may have suggested the idea of its subsequent union. At both places there are several ruins, a careful examination of which might decide the question; but the rules which we had prescribed to ourselves forbade our nearer approach.

This district is called Karabaghla, or the country of the black grape; it consists chiefly of porphyritic rock of various colours, and hardness; with irregular veins of chalky, or soft calcareous stone. Between the hills there are several rich valleys, and, from the number of windmills on the adjacent ridges, it

* Lib. ii. 89.

may be inferred that they are well inhabited.

Some small rocks near this coast produce sponge, which the Greek islanders of Kalimnos are remarkably expert in procuring. We had an opportunity of witnessing the operation. The little knob of rock from whence the sponge was to be detached, was forty feet below the surface of the sea; the divers took it in turn to descend, remaining under water between two and three minutes; when quite exhausted, they were drawn up by a rope, and laid out on the deck of the boat to recover.

The Karabaghla rocks and islands are so numerous, that we had scarcely completed their survey before the fortnight had elapsed; at the end of which period we quitted the shores of Asia, and made sail for the island of Malta.



Over one of the gates of Adalia.

F.B. del.

66. sc.

CHAPTER VI.

ADALIA.

IN the spring of 1812 we resumed the survey of the coast of Karamania, commencing our operations at Cape Avova, where its progress had been arrested the preceding year by our troublesome adventure with the fugitive Turks.

We had the satisfaction of meeting here with Mr. Cockerell, who had been induced by our report to explore the antiquities of these desolate regions. He had hired a small Greek vessel at Athens, and crossing the Archipelago, had al-

ready coasted part of Lycia. Those who have experienced the filth and other miseries of such a mode of conveyance, and who know the dangers that await an unprotected European among these tribes of uncivilized Mohammedans, can alone appreciate the ardour which could lead to such an enterprise. I succeeded in persuading him to remove to His Majesty's ship, in which he might pursue his researches with less hazard, and with some degree of comfort.

The alarm felt by the crew of his boat, on seeing the frigate, had been excessive. Had she been a Turkish man of war, they were sure of being pillaged, under the pretext of exacting a present: if a Barbary cruizer, the youngest men would have been forcibly seized for recruits, and the rest plundered: and even if she had been a Greek merchant ship, their security would have been still precarious; for when one of these large Greek polacras meets even her own

countrymen in small vessels and in unfrequented places, she often compels them to assist in loading her, or arbitrarily takes their cargoes at her own prices. In all climates slave and tyrant are exchangeable terms.

Some good timber and fire-wood, that we had felled the last autumn, were presently embarked, the ship was completed with water, and the following day we proceeded.

There is a small bay behind Cape Avova, where it is said the Pasha of Adalia had built a sloop of war. A few scattered ruins shew that it was formerly inhabited; perhaps it was the *Thebes*, or *Lyrnessus*, of Strabo.

From this bay a chain of mountains extends along the shore to the northward. Their outline is extremely broken and picturesque, peak rising over peak in succession, as they recede from the shore. These mountains undoubtedly formed the antient Mount *Climax*,

and the analogy is striking between that name and the regular gradation in which they overtop each other.

The shore at their foot exhibits a remarkable coincidence with the account of Alexander's march from *Phaselis*. The open beach must have afforded a far more convenient route for his army, than the intricate paths of the adjacent mountains, by which a part of it had been detached. The road along the beach is, however, interrupted in some places by projecting cliffs, which would have been difficult to surmount, but round which the men could readily pass by wading through the water. It has been already stated, that, although there are no tides in this part of the Mediterranean, a considerable depression of the sea is caused by long continued north winds; and Alexander, in taking advantage of such a moment, may have dashed on without impediment. Arrian's good sense ascribes the reflux of the sea,

to its true cause, the influence of the wind; while in the bombast of Callisthenes, the Pamphylian sea not only opened a passage for Alexander, but by the abasement of its waters, did homage to him as its king. Passes, however, have been since made over these projecting ridges of rock; the rough surface has been hewn away to the breadth of some yards, and a tolerable road formed, for those who could neither wait for a change of wind, nor command supernatural interposition.

The small uninhabited island called Rashat, is separated from the shore by a narrow channel; to the eastward it presents a perpendicular face, 350 feet high; the other side slopes down to the water, and was formerly defended by a wall, of which part still remains. This was the scene of that catastrophe which closed the attempt on Adalia, and the life of the unfortunate Ahmed, the preceding year. Rashat was probably the

Atelebusa of Ptolemy ; for though its position widely differs from the place assigned to it by his latitude and longitude, yet it corresponds with the order of his names.

We proceeded to the city of Adalia, and anchored at a little distance outside of the harbour. A boat immediately came on board with a complimentary message from the governor. It was conveyed by one of the same Turks, who had been formerly deputed to obtain the surrender of the fugitives.

We learned from him that the old Pasha, who had so gallantly retaken his capital last year, was dead ; and that his Greek physician had managed matters so well, that the eldest son, Hadgy Mehemmet, had time to arrive and to seize on the reins of government before the decease of the father was announced. Things were, however, in a very unsettled state ; the decision of the Porte was anxiously expected by all parties ; for

though the son had made immediate overtures and large offers,* in order to obtain the appointment, and to be invested with the three tails of a Pasha, he had to contend with powerful influence. The messenger drank my coffee with distrust, looked around him with suspicion, and spoke with a cautious humility, not very usual in a Turk. Having expressed a desire to see the ship, he was shewn round the decks; and I understood that he peeped into the store-rooms and cabins with amusing anxiety, as if apprehensive, at every door, that a new Pasha would step out—or, perhaps, the fatal Kapoojy Bashy.†

A lieutenant was sent to the young Bey, with a civil reply, and with the customary offer of saluting the fortress, on the assurance of an equal number of guns being returned. He appeared flat-

* Report said he had offered 500 purses, about 12,500*l.*

† Executioner.

tered by the proposal, and promised gun for gun, but requested that the number might not exceed eleven: probably eleven guns were all he had on that side of the city.

The Bey then dispatched his messenger to ask permission to send on board a present. The exchange, or rather traffic of presents is such an established custom in all parts of the East, that to avoid it without giving offence, is extremely difficult. When possible, however, I endeavoured to elude this practice; because it was not always convenient to make a suitable return; and still more, because in every present from a Turk to a Christian there is a something insulting implied. When a foreign minister is to be introduced at the Ottoman court, the embassy is stopped in the outer apartments of the Seray; and when announced to the Despot, his literal expression is—"Feed and clothe those Christian dogs, and then bring them into

my presence." Such is the real meaning of the dinner and pelisses given to ambassadors and their suites; and something similar, though more or less covered according to circumstances, is blended with every present. At Adalia, however, many considerations rendered me more than ordinarily reluctant to shock the prejudices of the people: indeed, the success of our future labours, might, perhaps, materially depend on our leaving there, favourable impressions. The present was, therefore, accepted; it consisted of bullocks, goats, fowls, and vegetables, and was attended by two officers of rank. Having ascertained the taste and the wants of the Bey, I presented him, on the following day, with a small cask of gunpowder, some dozens of ale and porter, and a few trifling articles of English manufacture: the cask and the basket were ornamented with green, the sacred colour of the Turks; and were carried on poles, by ten of

the most athletic and handsome men of our crew : small circumstances in themselves, but calculated to enhance the value of our little present, and to excite respect for a nation, of which we were the first individuals seen on these coasts.

Having been informed that I purposed waiting on him, the Bey sent down his gaudily caparisoned horses to the landing place ; and we mounted, under a salute from the batteries. In passing through the streets, a disquiet curiosity was visible in every countenance ; and in the crowds which thronged the anti-chambers of the Seray, we remarked a jealous and impatient ferocity, as if in expectation of some sinister event.

The young Bey was tall, and slender ; his face sallow, and rather intelligent ; we were received with sufficient politeness, though he helped himself first to coffee—a prerogative seldom assumed but by the superior Pashas. After some formal conversation, I told him that we

were desirous of examining the antiquities and ruins of the country. He appeared to doubt that this was our real object, but named several in the interior, and coldly offered to supply us with horses and guides to visit them. This, however, was incompatible with our plans; but I thanked him, and soon after took my leave, to his no small relief: his mind was evidently ill at ease while I remained on his sofa; he seemed to imagine that I had a ferman in my pocket for his deposition, and every time I moved, significant looks were exchanged between him and his attendants.

The sailors and marines of my suite who had remained in the outer court of the Seray, had been offered a bag of sequins, which they rejected—not less to their own honour than to the utter surprise of the Turks, who cannot comprehend on what principle gold can be refused.

The Bey was invited to visit his Majesty's frigate, but he excused himself with some embarrassment; and, notwithstanding the curiosity of the Turks, the whole time that we remained at anchor, not a single person ventured on board, except the officer who had already been there, and he, under various trifling prettexts, came two or three times a day. Our officers who went on shore were followed; no boat put off from the ship without being watched; and we perceived that some telescopes in a house on the beach were continually directed towards us: so strongly were the inhabitants impressed with the idea, that our re-appearance on the coast, at that critical juncture, was connected with some stratagem. The attempt of last year to displace the old Pasha having failed, and the exertions he had made to prepare for a more serious attack being notorious, they thought it probable that the next expedient of the Sublime Porte

would be the common and summary one of assassination. Every precaution was, therefore, taken to prevent a second surprise, and every stranger was an object of suspicion. Whatever cause the father had for alarm, the apprehensions of the son were still better grounded: he had, indeed, humbled himself to the Porte, and bid high for its favour; but it was known that he had formerly supported his refractory parent, he now openly claimed the succession as a right, and above all, he had taken possession of his father's riches. In this anxious posture of affairs—while in doubt whether to expect the Tails or the bow-string—we had arrived: the part we had taken in the former transactions, was fresh in every one's recollection; they had also heard that we had lately been at Smyrna, in the neighbourhood of Kara Osman Ogloo, who had been Ahmed's chief supporter; and in this remote corner of the world, they were probably not aware of the im-

possibility of a British man of war being concerned in any sort of treachery. It was, therefore, not very surprising that considerable agitation should have been excited; but it prevailed even in a greater degree than we had at first supposed; for the pilot learned in conversation, that when we were about to anchor, the troops had been called out, the gates secured, and the guns trained and primed. These suspicions, however, were somewhat dispelled by our frank and unreserved conduct; and at our last visit to the Bey, his increased serenity was apparent; yet even then, could he scarcely repress his joy when the day of our departure was announced.

Adalia is beautifully situated round a small harbour; the streets appear to rise behind each other like the seats of a theatre; and on the level summit of the hill, the city is enclosed by a ditch, a double wall, and a series of square towers about fifty yards asunder. We endea-



View of the City of ADALIA.

London: Published by W. Hunter, Successor to M. Johnson, 15, Pall Mall, 1837.

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voured to obtain permission to pass along the inside of the walls, and to examine them and the towers; but the Bey reminded us of the rigid laws of the empire on that subject, and without absolutely refusing, put it to my feelings whether, circumstanced as he was with regard to the Porte, I would urge him to do, what his enemies would not fail to distort into a grave offence. There was no answering this appeal, and we contented ourselves with an external view.

In one part of the surrounding wall, we observed that there had been an opening between two of the towers; it is now walled up, but appears to have been once a splendid gateway. There are still the remains of fourteen columns; the upper rank of which are of the Corinthian order. Four of larger dimensions stand in a line with the outer face of the towers; on their entablature are some large stones, with inscriptions,

which are now misplaced and inverted, but they appear to have belonged originally to a complete course along the whole front. The ditch and outer wall intervening, we could only decypher them by the assistance of a pocket telescope. The following fragment seems to point to the age of Hadrian for the date of the building :—

**ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΘΕΟΥΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΥΠΑΡΘΙΚΟΥΥΙΩ
ΣΤΩΔΥΜ**ΩΙΑΡ*Χ***ΜΕΠΖ*ΩΙΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΚΗ
*ΩΤΗΡΙΤΗΣΟΙΚΟΥΜΕ****
ΝΗΣ ΗΒΟΥΔΗ

The inside walls and towers appear to have been substantial and well built, the quoin stones are neatly chiseled, and the whole has a look of finish: but the two outer walls, which enclose the ditch, are of inferior workmanship.

In another part of the town, and high up in the face of a square tower through which there is a gateway, we remarked

two coats of arms; and on a small adjacent tablet, some barbarous Latin characters of the middle ages.*

To avoid giving unnecessary umbrage, we abstained from all examination of the town, though we learned from an intelligent Greek that it contained many remains of antiquity. He said there were also several mosques, but that most of them were paltry buildings: from the ship, however, we perceived five lofty minarehs, one of which is fluted from the base up to the gallery that surrounds the head of the shaft.

The port is inclosed by two stone piers, which once had towers on the extremities; but they are now in a ruinous state, and the inroads of the sea unite with the neglect of their present possessors to insure their destruction.

The gardens round the town are beautiful; the trees were loaded with fruit; all kinds of vegetation seemed to be

* See the vignette.

exuberant ; and the inhabitants spoke of their corn grounds as more than commonly productive. The soil is deep, and every where intersected by streams loaded with calcareous matter, which, after fertilizing the plain, fall over the cliffs, or turn the corn-mills in their descent to the sea.

Alternate breezes refresh the air in a remarkable manner ; for the daily sea-breeze sweeps up the western side of the gulf with accumulated strength ; and at night, the great northern valley which appears to traverse the chain of Mount Taurus, conducts the land wind from the cold mountains of the interior. Upon the whole, it would be difficult to select a more charming spot for a city.

The population of Adalia probably does not exceed 8000, two thirds of which I understood to be Mohammedan, the other third Greek. These Greeks are acquainted with no other language than the Turkish ; yet, though some of their

prayers are translated into that tongue, the principal part of the liturgy continues to be repeated in Greek by the Papas, or priests, of whom the greater number are as ignorant of the meaning, as their congregation. Chandler mentions a similar circumstance at *Philadelphia*; and in some of the other inland towns of Asia Minor, where the proportion of Greeks is but small, the language of their masters prevails as it does here. It is equally singular, that at *Scala Nuova*, a considerable sea-port near *Ephesus*, the contrary takes place; few Turks there speak Turkish fluently; even the Agha and the Janissaries conversed with each other in Greek, and explained themselves imperfectly to our Turkish interpreter.

The influence of commerce on this coast has been little felt till lately; but the immense demand for wheat in the British garrisons of the Mediterranean during the war, and the failure of a supply from that once plenteous granary,

Sicily (now hardly adequate to its own consumption) had given such a spur to the enterprising islanders of Psara and Hydra, that in search of it they ransacked the whole surrounding coast of that sea. With dollars in their hands, every creek was explored; and a few quarters gleaned from each valley soon completed a cargo. The exportation of corn is prohibited throughout the Turkish dominions, under penalty of confiscation and slavery; but this extreme severity only serves to give fresh activity to the traffic: for, the Aghas, being exorbitantly paid for their connivance, have a direct interest in promoting it; and no Agha in the empire is proof against self-interest. In populous countries, and in poor soils, it may be a slow and difficult process, to push the culture of corn very much beyond its accustomed limits, or to divert the necessary capital from other pursuits; but in the rich and thinly inhabited valleys of these countries, a single year is

sufficient to produce exertions, which the stimulus of a free trade is alone wanting to perpetuate. The great plain of Adalia had begun to feel the effects of this impulse; and even from distant parts of the interior, camels, horses, and asses, were daily bringing their separate ventures, to load the Greek vessels which lay in the port.

In the Bazaar, or market, we saw cloth, hardware, and various specimens of English and German manufacture; but they had been mostly conveyed by the regular caravans from Smyrna. Few articles for barter were brought by the Greek corn traders; ready money was their staple, and every vessel that we examined on its way from Malta and Messina to these coasts, had many thousand dollars on board. If this demand continues, both parties will find their advantage in a mutual exchange of goods; as cultivation extends and affluence increases, new wants will be generated,

new markets for European manufactures will be gradually opened, and civilization and industry may one day triumph over the ignorance and sloth that now pervade these semi-barbarous regions.

There seems to be no foundation for the names Satalia, and Antalia, that have crept into the modern maps; the inhabitants call both the province and town Adalia, which is evidently derived from the antient *Attalia*; but, as already observed, much reliance cannot be placed on the tradition of names in countries which have so often changed their masters. According to M. D'Anville,* the modern city of Adalia was the antient *Ólbia*, and there are many circumstances which appear to confirm the opinion of that eminent geographer. The principal difficulty is to ascertain the position of the river *Cataractes*, which Strabo places between the cities of *Olbia* and *Attalia*, and which he says precipitates itself from

* Geog. Ancienne, tom. II. p. 83.

a lofty rock with a tremendous din: he does not expressly state that this fall is into the sea, but that seems to be implied by the context. Were the present Adalia and the antient *Attalia* the same, this river should, therefore, be found to the westward of the town; yet on that side of it there are only two small rivers, both of which glide quietly into the sea through the sandy beach, and can by no means answer the description of the *Cataractes*. On the eastern side of Adalia, however, no great river is to be met with till we come to the antient *Cestrus*; but it has been already noticed, that a number of small rivulets, which fertilize the gardens and turn the mills near the town, rush directly over the cliff into the sea; and if these rivulets had ever been united, they must have formed a considerable body of water.

The water of these streams is so highly impregnated with calcareous particles, as to be reckoned unfit for man or beast;

and near some of the mills we observed large masses of stalactites and petrifications. Now the broad and high plain, which stretches to the eastward of the city, terminates in abrupt cliffs along the shore: these cliffs are above 100 feet high, and considerably overhang the sea; not in consequence of their base having crumbled away, but from their summit projecting in a lip, which consists of parallel lamina, each jutting out beyond its inferior layer; as if water had been continually flowing over them, and continually forming fresh accretions. It is therefore not impossible that this accumulation may have gradually impeded the course of that body of water which had once formed here a magnificent cataract; and may have thus forced it to divide into various channels.

Secondly, a few miles farther to the eastward, at Laara, there remain some ruins of a town and harbour, which perfectly answer to the site of *Attalia*, and

to no other port mentioned by the ancient geographers. D'Anville seems to allude to this place, which he says is now called Palaia Attalia ;* but we found that name applied to the ruins of *Sidé*, which are thirty miles farther to the eastward.

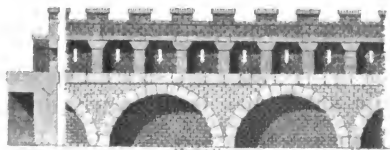
Thirdly, *Olbia* is stated by Strabo to have been the first town of *Pamphylia*, and he describes it as a great fortress. But it is certain that Mount *Climax* terminated the province of Lycia ; and the first town that occurs after passing that mountainous tract is Adalia. This city also fully corresponds with the idea of a great fortress of those times. In the intermediate space we perceived no vestiges of any town ; yet it is hardly probable that such a fortress should have been completely obliterated.

Lastly, the delightful situation of this place appears to have been clearly al-

* Palaia in Greek, and Esky in Turkish, signify ancient.

luded to in the antient name *Olbia*, derived from the adjective *ὀλβιος*, blessed or happy.

Upon these grounds then I venture to express my conviction that the Adalia of this day was the antient fortress of *Olbia*, and not the city whose name it appears to bear.



Antient Town Wall of Sidé.

CHAPTER VII.

LAARA—SIDÉ.

LAARA is five miles from Adalia, and though now wholly abandoned, contains sufficient evidence in its artificial port, decayed aqueduct, and other vestiges of antient buildings, of having been in former ages, a city of some magnitude: and if I have succeeded in proving Adalia to have been the antient *Olbia*, it will necessarily follow that Laara was the antient *Attalia*.

The piers which form the port, are

placed nearly at right angles to each other, leaving the entrance at a corner of the inclosed oblong. The largest of the piers being most exposed to the force of the swell, has been nearly demolished; but the huge stones of which it was composed, though driven to some distance, are still discernible under water. This ruined pier, however, has served as a breakwater to the other; part of which is in a comparatively perfect state. They embraced a more considerable space than was usual in a harbour of those times; and notwithstanding the rubbish fallen in from the shore, and the sand washed in by the sea, it still contains deep water.

The remains of a broad flagged quay are manifest along the margin of the harbour; and from thence the ground rises in a gentle slope, overspread with loose building stones and small remnants of columns and sculpture, which have the appearance of great antiquity.

Nothing remains erect, but a few piers of an arched aqueduct; and some vaulted ruins near the harbour, which have a more modern appearance.

One remarkable circumstance was observed here; an old water-course, which by the continual deposition of sediment, has actually crept upwards, in the shape of a wall. This self-raised aqueduct is in some places nearly three feet high; the substance is a light porous stone, and contains small pieces of petrified reeds and sticks. So rapidly does the sediment become indurated, that some recent specimens of it were collected on the grass, where the stony crust was already firm, though the verdure of the leaf had yet but imperfectly withered.* The singularly petrescent quality of this water, may lend some weight to the idea ventured in the foregoing chapter, as to

* See Dr. Chandler's account of *Hierapolis*. *Travels in Asia Minor*, chap. lxviii.

the cause of the projecting lip to the cliffs, over which it was suggested that the *Cataractes* might have fallen.

An old fisherman cautioned us not to drink the water of any of these streams, as it was highly deleterious; but he affirmed, that when it mixed with the salt water of the harbour, it became an unfailing remedy for rheumatism; and that a multitude of patients resorted to Laara every autumn, for the purpose of bathing.

Advancing to the eastward we came to two considerable rivers, the antient *Cestrus* and *Eurymedon*; without having discovered any signs of *Matylus*, a town placed by Ptolemy in the interval. The former river is 300, and the latter 420 feet wide; and both are 15 feet deep, inside of the curved bars which extend across their mouths. These bars are so shallow as to be impassable to boats that draw more than one foot of water; and

the swell rolled in from the sea, in conflict with the stream, generally produces on them a violent surf.

The condition of these rivers appears to have undergone a considerable change. Pomponius Mela and Strabo describe the *Cestrus* as being navigable; we are, moreover, told that Cimon destroyed the Persian fleet a long way up the *Eurymedon*; * and 280 years subsequent to that event, the Rhodian fleet, which defeated Hannibal in the memorable sea-fight off *Sidé*, put into this river with thirty-two quadriremes, and four triremes. † According to the lowest computation of Plutarch, there were 550 galleys engaged in the former battle; and though it is probable that the men of war of those days required but little depth of water, yet to have admitted vessels of any burden, the mouth of this river must have been in a very different

* Plutarch, *Life of Cimon*.

† Livy, xxxvii. 23.

state from that in which we at present find it.

We proceeded a short distance up each of those rivers in the boats, in order to inquire their modern names from some shepherds who were seen near the banks; but they were so much alarmed, that all our endeavours to entice them to any intercourse failed. Could we also have ascertained from them, that much of the ruins of *Perga* and *Aspendus* were still in existence, and that there were no obstacles to the navigation, I should have been induced to row up to those cities; but the rapidity of the stream in either river would have rendered the attempt tedious; and without some decisive information, I did not think it right to sacrifice so much time to pursuits which, however interesting to us, were not the main objects of the voyage.

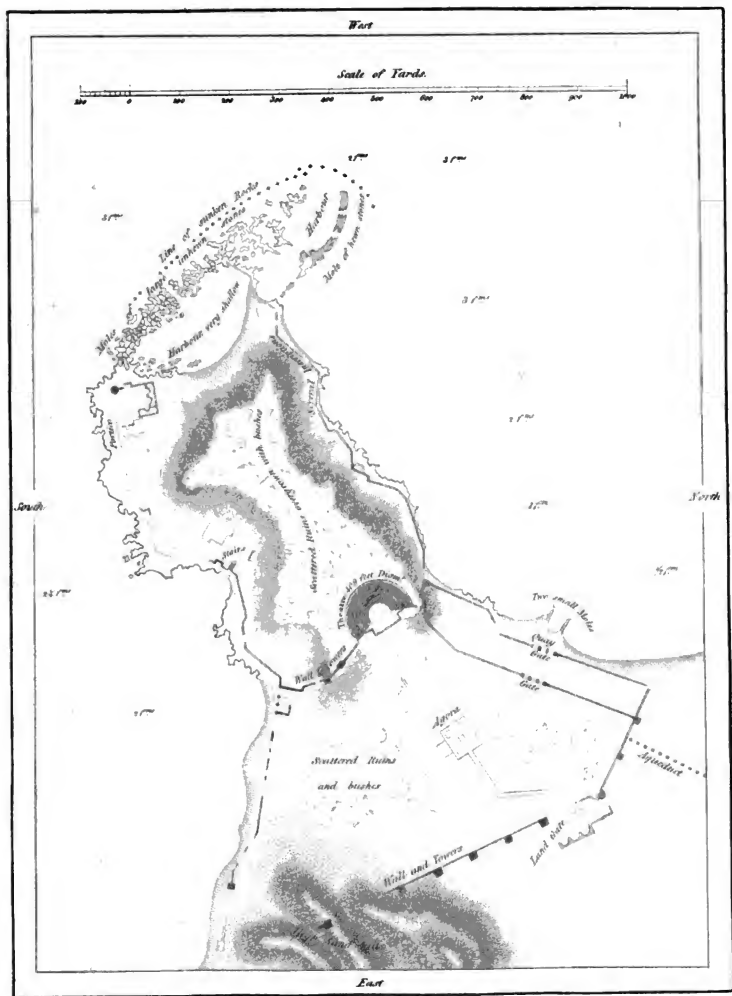
To the eastward of Mount *Climax* the coast assumes a different character from that of the cliffs and mountains of *Lycia*,

which bluffly project into the sea; about Adalia, a flat but elevated country extends a considerable distance in-land; and here, behind the belt of sand-hills that skirts the beach, broad swampy plains, with groups of low hills, intervene between the distant mountains and the shore. These plains are low, and apparently alluvial; and though covered with coarse grass, and supporting numerous herds of cattle, they have every mark of being overflowed in winter.

After quitting the *Eurymedon*, we passed several streams, and one small river about fifty feet wide, which winds round the ruins of a village about half a mile from its mouth. The place is uninhabited, but the houses, among which are the remains of a Christian church, have a modern appearance. This river would not have been worth mentioning, but for its probable coincidence with that to which the following passage of Strabo alludes: "Then, there is another river,

with many islands before its mouth." This is the only notice he takes of the coast between the *Eurymedon* and *Sidé*; and yet there is no island whatever in that whole space: but it is remarkable, that there are some large patches of sunken rocks not far from the mouth of the above-mentioned river. Are these rocky banks the bases of islands, which have been swept away by the sea? Or, have the islands in question been united to the main, by the accumulation of alluvial matter conveyed down the river?

A few leagues more of this sandy and uninteresting coast brought us to Esky (Old) Adalia, where report had promised a superb collection of ruins. The size and situation of this town had already pointed out that it was the antient *Sidé*; and the first thing observed upon the beach when we landed, was an inscription on a broken pedestal, beginning with the word, ΣΙΑΗΤΗΣ. Were there now a single inhabitant within the pre-



Ruins of the ancient SIDÉ

London Published Feb 1877 by R. B. Mason, Incisores, N. 1, Chancery Lane, E.C. 4



cincts of this place, his right of naming his own abode would be indisputable; but as it is altogether deserted, it seems more reasonable to restore the antient name under which it long flourished, than to continue the absurd misnomer of Esky Adalia; or even to select one from the various appellations of Skandalor, Candaloro, Canalahora, and Chirionda, which, according to Meletius and others, it bore at different times during the middle ages.

Sidé stands on a low peninsula, and was surrounded by walls; those fronting the sea appear to have been slightly built; but that which faces the land was of excellent workmanship, and much of it is still perfect. It is about thirty-eight feet high, and provided with two galleries or platforms, for the purpose of throwing missile weapons; the lower platform is supported on arches, and is furnished with a tier of loop-holes; the upper one is adapted to the battle-

ments.* This wall is flanked, at intervals of about 200 feet, by towers; most of which are square, with the outer face parallel to the wall.

There were apparently four gates, one from the country, and three from the sea. Of the latter, the principal entrance passed through two parallel walls, the apertures in which have been since built up; and it corresponds with two small moles that project to the north-west from the remains of a spacious landing place and quay. There must have been another entrance, communicating with the double harbour at the extremity of the peninsula; but the walls are here thrown down, and nothing remains to denote its exact situation. The third sea-gate was on the south side of the town, where a flight of stairs still exists,

* See the vignette.—I have been informed, that the construction of this wall is exactly similar to that of Allahabad, in India: where our besiegers beat holes through the lower and thin parts, between the piers of the arches.

leading up from the head of a small cove. The land-gate was near the obtuse angle of the external walls, but it has been entirely destroyed, together with the tower by which it was covered: the position of both may be readily traced in their ruins.

Inside of this gate, there is a small curved space, or esplanade; and from thence, a paved street, with high curbstones, leads to a square, of about 180 feet in diameter. The bases remain of a double row of columns, by which this square, or Agora, was surrounded; and in the centre there is a large ruined pedestal, as if for a colossal statue. One side of the square is occupied by the ruins of a temple and portico; and, from the middle of the three other sides, avenues communicated with the land-gate, with the principal sea-gate which nearly faces the temple, and with the front of a magnificent theatre.

This theatre is the most striking feature

of *Sidé*: at the distance of a few miles from the shore, we had mistaken it for a lofty Acropolis, rising from the centre of the town: and as it is by far the largest and the best preserved of any that came under our observation in Asia Minor, a short account of its form and dimensions may be acceptable to the reader, who will, it is hoped, excuse any want of perspicuity in details which are so foreign to the general pursuits of a seaman.

Situated on a gentle declivity, the lower half only of the theatre has been excavated in the ground; the upper half is a great structure of masonry. It is shaped like a horse-shoe, being a segment of a circle of about 220 degrees; or, in other words, the circumference is one-ninth greater than a semicircle. The exterior diameter is 409 feet, that of the area 125, and the perpendicular height from the area to the uppermost seat is 79 feet. It contains forty-nine rows of seats, in two series; twenty-six

below, and twenty-three above the *Diazomatos** or broad platform, which forms a gallery of communication round the interior. This gallery, and its parallel corridor, which is vaulted and carried round the whole extent of the building, are on a level with the surface of the ground at the back of the theatre, and with which they communicate by twenty-three arched passages or vomitories. Another but smaller corridor surrounds the thirteenth row of the upper division of seats, and opens to it by seven doors: and these two corridors are connected together by seven staircases, branches of which continue up to the top of the building.

The internal communication is formed by narrow flights of steps, each half the height of the seats. They are disposed in equi-distant radii; ten of them descending from the *diazomatos* to a

* This term is borrowed from an inscription on the theatre of *Patara*.

platform, which intervenes between the lowest row of seats and the area; and twenty-one flights ascending to another platform, which encircles the summit of this splendid fabric.

The seats are of white marble, and admirably wrought; they are $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and $32\frac{1}{2}$ broad; but as they project over each other $8\frac{1}{2}$, the breadth in the clear is only 24 inches. The front of each row, which was occupied by the spectators when seated, is raised an inch, so as to leave a free passage to each person's place, and also to serve as a channel for the rain water. Now supposing that the ancients sat as we do, with the legs pendent, and not crossed under them like the modern Greeks and Turks (as Dr. Chandler seems to have thought*), and therefore taking eighteen inches as sufficient for each person to occupy, this theatre would contain 13,370 persons, when regularly seated; but, in crowded

* Travels in Asia Minor, chap. lxix.

exhibitions, many could sit on the flights of small steps, or could stand on the upper platform, as well as at the back of the broad diazomatos without incommoding those behind them; these may be estimated at 1,870 more, and would altogether, make the enormous aggregate of 15,240 spectators.

The area is now overgrown with bushes, and choked up with stones and earth; in digging through which, to ascertain the lower level, we met with some inscriptions and several pieces of sculpture. One of the least injured of these was the statue of a clothed female figure, executed in a good style.

This edifice, as far as it has been described, is in a very perfect state; few of the seats have been disturbed, and even the stairs are, in general, passable; but the Proscenium has suffered considerably, the columns have been broken down, the decorations destroyed, and a part only of the walls is left standing.

Its breadth is about thirty feet; and the front towards the theatre, which forms a chord to the arch described by the diazomatos, is above 200 feet long. At each end, there appears to have been a large apartment, but the middle is too much mutilated to determine how the Scene was arranged.

The vaulted structure of the theatre may perhaps shew that it is not very antient; and a cross, which has been carved in the keystone of one of the outer arches, seems to indicate that it had been repaired after the country was converted to Christianity.

Standing on the highest part of the peninsula, from whence the ground falls towards the isthmus, its commanding situation would seem better calculated for security from assault, than that on which the more extensive ramparts of the city were originally placed. Accordingly, in latter times, when theatrical exhibitions were probably disused, and security be-

came the chief object, the theatre appears to have been converted into a great bulwark; the proscenium was closed up, and walls with towers and gates, but low and of inferior work, were continued from the wings on each side, to the sea-shore.

There are many other ruins, both within and without the walls of *Sidé*, but so smothered by brambles, that even a cursory view would have required more time than I could possibly spare. Two of them, however, particularly engaged our attention.

The first is at no great distance from the front of the theatre, and we were attracted towards it by some large slabs of marble which lay on the ground: three of these were shaped like sectors of a circle, and had been fitted to each other; of the fourth, we could find only a fragment; and the fifth, which would have completed the circle, was missing. Another set of stones was found, which had

been adapted to the outer or circular edge of the former, so as to form a broad ring round their circumference. The whole seemed to have been the ceiling of a small circular edifice, in some manner dedicated to astronomy; for the under surface of the outer ring of stones is cut into deep soffits, each of which contains a star; and on the sector-shaped stones there is a zone of sculptured compartments, comprising a series of figures that evidently represent some of the signs of the zodiac. Pisces, Aries, Taurus, Gemini, and Cancer, were placed in due succession; but the next was a Swan, and then the naked figure of a young man, perhaps Antinous. This curious anomaly made us anxious to decipher the figure on the fragment of the fourth sector; but, though it had somewhat the appearance of a lyre, it was too much defaced to admit of our forming a decided opinion.

The last building that we had time to

examine, is on the outside of, and facing the land-gate. One long wall, yet standing, is divided into three recesses of a concave form; and in the centre of each recess, a few feet from the ground, there is a hole through the wall, with a projecting lip or spout on the inside. The interior of the building had been profusely ornamented: from a vast mass of ruins we extricated the figures of a warrior, a colossal female, and many representations in low relief of familiar mythological subjects; such as the Rape of Proserpine, Diana and Endymion, &c. A multitude of small soffits also lay about the ground, on each of which was carved a rose, a dolphin, or a mask. Most of the sculpture is heavy and ill-proportioned; some pieces, however, are designed with spirit and correctness, and seem to have been executed in a very rapid manner, as every stroke of the chisel is still apparent; probably they had been placed in elevated situations, where

coarseness added to the effect. About 200 yards from this building are the remains of an aqueduct, which at first led to a conjecture, that the spouts above-mentioned might have conveyed water into baths; but it did not appear that there could have been a communication; nor did any thing enable us to form a guess as to the purpose for which this building had been intended.

It remains only to describe the harbours. The two small moles connected with the quay and principal sea-gate have been already mentioned: they are now about 50 yards in length; but it is probable that a third mole, in a transverse direction, may, with them, have formerly included a convenient harbour for boats. At the extremity of the peninsula there were two harbours for larger craft; they also were artificial, and were probably placed there for the greater depth of water, as along the adjacent beach it is very shallow: both are now almost

filled with sand and stones, which have been borne in by the swell. One of them is formed by a mole of large shapeless rocks, and through the middle of it there is a narrow entrance. Of the other, there remains only one side, a mole of hewn stones, about 260 yards long, which presents its concave face towards the sea; and from this circumstance it may be concluded, that there must have been a corresponding mole on the outside of it, curved in an opposite direction, and enclosing a harbour between them. A ridge of black rocks, partly above and partly under water, and nearly in continuation of the sweep of the rough mole that forms the first of these two harbours, seems to point out where this destroyed mole was situated.

It is possible that both these harbours were originally united, and that a wall which now separates them, was built after the outer mole had yielded to the ravages of the sea. In this case the

entire harbour would have been about 500 yards long ; a most spacious station for the galleys of the Sidetians, who, it appears from Livy, were famed for their naval skill and prowess.*

The city was supplied with water by the aqueduct already noticed, which seems to have been long since ruined : at present there is neither stream nor spring in the immediate vicinity ; and the want of that necessary article explains the cause of this place being now entirely abandoned. The neighbouring plains, however, must be furnished with water, for they are well stocked with cattle. The keepers of those cattle were so shy, that it was with great difficulty we could induce them to approach us ; but we at length succeeded in purchasing some small bullocks, though we failed in obtaining any information ; except that their Agha was subject to the Pasha of

* Lib. xxxv. 48.

Adalia, and that there was no modern town in the neighbourhood.

This last circumstance may account for the unmolested state of the theatre, and of some of the other buildings. Destruction, however, had not been quite idle; most of the columns have been carried away, and some large shafts of white marble were found, broken into short lengths, and rolled down to the shore, as if prepared for embarkation. A few of them had been rounded into balls, such as the Turks use in their immense cannon at the Dardanelles and at Smyrna.

Several inscriptions were found in different parts of the city. From twenty-five, of which I have copies, the two following are selected; the first, as indicative of the antient name of the place; and the second, which is on the lintel of a gate in the fortified wall that extends from the northern angle of the theatre, may perhaps assist in pointing out the date of that part of the city walls.

ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΟΥΝΤΟΣΔΙΑΒΙΟΥΑΥΡΗΛ
 ΠΑΙΩΝΕΙΝΟΤΤΟΥΗΣΙΑΝΟΥΚΑΙΕ
 ΠΙΤΕΛΟΥΝΤΟΣΘΕΜΙΝΠΑΜΦΥΛΙΑΚΗΝ
 ΤΟΥΗΣΙΑΝΕΙΟΝΕΠΙΒΑΤΗΡΙΟΝΘΕΩΝ
 ΑΘΗΝΑΣΚΑΙΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣΕΞΕΙΔΙΩΝ
 ΧΡΗΜΑΤΩΝ·ΕΝΕΙΚΗΣΕΝΠΑΙΔΩΝ
 ΠΑΛΗΝΕΥΝΣΤΕΦΑΝΩΘΕΝΤΕΣΑΥΡ
 ΚΟΝΩΝΙΑΝΟΣΕΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΣ
 ΚΑΙΑΥΡΗΔΙΟΣΕΡΜΙΠΠΙΑΝΟΣΕΡΜΙΠ
 ΠΟΣΕΝΕΟΣ·ΣΙΔΗΤΑΙ·ΛΑΒΟΝΤΕΣ
 ΑΘΛΟΝΤΟΤΕΘΕΜΑΚΑΙ
 ΤΟΝΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΤΑΣΥΝΤΗ

ΒΑΣΕΙ

ΕΠΙΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ
 ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ
 ΒΙΟΥΝΙΚΟΥ

In some of the inscriptions which we dug out of the ground, the letters had been painted a bright red; but the colour disappeared after a day's exposure to the air. In others we found that several words had been neatly chiseled away, as if expunged by the envy, or perhaps by the justice, of posterity.



Water 500 feet high Gallies anchor Land place Tower 100 feet high Deep well surrounding a house

Alaya, the ancient Coracesium

F. B. del.

pl. 67

CHAPTER VIII.

ALAYA.

IT would have been gratifying to have prolonged our stay at *Sidé*; the profusion of interesting objects which arrested the eye at every step, could only be considered as an index to the richer harvest that was likely to reward a more diligent search both above and under ground: but the great length of coast yet to be explored would admit of no unnecessary delay.

At a few miles from that place we came to the mouth of the Manavgat river. Having anticipated some tedious employment there, on a bank of sand, which had seemed from the top of the theatre of *Sidé*, to be of considerable extent; we were agreeably disappointed in finding that this appearance arose from a different cause. The volume of turbid water ejected by that river, bends along the shore in proportion as the influence of the westerly current prevails over the force of the river; and preserving a well-defined line of separation from the clear sea-water, assumes the appearance of the abrupt edge of a shoal.

Crossing a shallow bar, we ascended the river, about four miles, to an irregular fortress on its right bank. It is surrounded by high walls, and flanked by towers which are inhabited by a few Turks, whose military appearance seemed fully suited to the misery and decay of their fortifications.

On a tablet in the north wall we found some lines in Arabic, which were very difficult to decipher. The following, however, was given by our interpreter as the general meaning :

“ Be not vain of thy splendid apparel : I have experienced those delusions : the world is open to people of all ranks.”

This does not seem to be a very apposite inscription for a fortress ; but in Turkey, verses of the Koran, or some trite aphorisms, are promiscuously placed upon fountains, tombs, and fortresses.

The Manavgat is evidently the antient *Melas*. Strabo attaches a port to it ; but the coast is now a straight beach of sand.

The shore to the eastward is a continuation of low sand hills, frequently intersected by small rivers. One of these was a rapid torrent ; its banks were strewed with the shattered stems of large trees, which had been torn from the mountains ;

and the extreme coldness of the water shewed that its source lay in some elevated region, which was still covered with snow.

Farther on we arrived at a little island, near Cape Karaboornoo, in which there are a number of excavations and foundations for houses; and in some places the fragments of walls still remain: yet the island is but 300 yards in length, and raised but a few feet above the surface of the sea. This circumstance would seem to throw some doubt on the accounts of the heavy gales and swell, which the pilots describe as prevailing along these coasts in winter.

Upon a cape, which in the accompanying chart is named *Ptolemaïs*, we found many traces of buildings, and some remains of that antient species of wall called Cyclopian. On each side of this cape there appears to have been an artificial harbour; but the piers are entirely destroyed, and can only be discovered

by an attentive examination under water. The low fertile hills and well-watered valleys that stretch from hence into the country, tend in some measure to confirm the idea suggested by the apparent magnitude of the western pier, that this place was once a city of some note; and as *Ptolemæis* is the only city mentioned by Strabo, between the river *Melas* and the bounds of *Cilicia*, it may be assumed that this was its situation.

As we approached Alaya, we passed several villages, castles, and churches. Though all ruined and deserted, they are comparatively of recent construction, and afford a striking picture of the rapid impoverishment of this part of the Turkish empire.

On anchoring in the bay of Alaya, His Majesty's ship was immediately saluted by the fort with six guns, but at two firings; and we received a civil message from the *Mehkemeh*, or council, that governed in the absence of *Abdy Pasha*;

he had been summoned to attend a superior Pasha, Charkadgy, who was forcing in the quotas of recruits from these refractory provinces. The next morning mutual visits of ceremony took place, I consented to receive their present, and every thing indicated the greatest harmony. One of the council, a Constantinopolitan, was an intelligent old man; and though reserved on some subjects, he seemed desirous to give general information. With respect to ruins in the neighbourhood (the first question that was generally asked) he said that there were several old towns on the sea-shore, on both sides of Alaya; and, at about fifteen hours distance to the northward, extensive remains of an antient Greek city, with many temples. He offered us horses and an escort to visit them: but the places on the coast would of course be examined in our progress; and we had been too often deluded by exaggerations, to risk so long a journey to

the other ruins, on the faith of his report. Every thing within the walls, the Mehkemeh with apparent cordiality proposed to shew us.

In consequence of this invitation, a large party of officers, accompanied by a guide furnished by the government, set out the following day to walk up the hill, the only access to which was through the town.

A trifling circumstance, which occurred on their landing, may help to display one of the insidious traits of the Turkish character. The custom-house officer, who presided at the gate, requested them to sit down in the guard-room, and accept of coffee:—to refuse coffee is almost an insult—they complied therefore, were respectfully treated, and then pursued their way. But it afterwards came to our knowledge that this is a common trick of the Turks, in order that it may appear to the populace that the infidels are stopped at the gate, and

rigidly examined before they are allowed to enter.

The party had not advanced far, when a rabble of boys, the sure forerunners of a tumult in Turkey, began to collect: the low murmur of Ghiäoor, or Infidel was first heard; a few stones were then thrown; and at length, the guide became so alarmed, that the officers consented, at his entreaty, to turn back: the signal was made for a boat, and they embarked. Had permission been refused in the first instance, as at Adalia, or reluctantly granted, as in other places, I should have taken no farther notice of the affair; but to have been officiously urged by the government to go freely on shore, merely to be insulted and driven back, was not to be endured. A severe remonstrance was therefore sent to the Mehkemeh; and their present of bullocks, which had been just received on board, was instantly relanded on the beach. The scene was presently changed: the old Constan-

tinopolitan came off loaded with apologies, for the conduct of the barbarians; as he called them—he assured me that several of the mob had been already seized and bastinadoed—and he offered to inflict any further punishment that might appease me. Whether this was strictly true, or not, it was enough; they had been brought to their senses; I professed myself satisfied; and the officers proceeded up the hill without any farther molestation.

They reported at their return, that little had been seen to repay their toil: the summit of the hill was surrounded with walls and towers, which were well white-washed, but ruinous and without cannon. The remains of a Cyclopiàn wall, and a few broken columns, were the only vestiges of antiquity which they discovered, except the remains of some old Christian churches that have been long since converted into Moskes. There were no Greek inscriptions, but two

lines in Arabic were found over the land-gate; they are surmounted by a small Corinthian capital, and by some prettily carved heads, with wings, and festoons of flowers. This inscription has been very differently translated by different persons to whom it has been shewn; it seems, however, to import, that the place had been subdued by a great conqueror named Aladin.

The promontory of Alaya rises abruptly from a low sandy isthmus, which is separated from the mountains by a broad plain; two of its sides are cliffs of great height, and absolutely perpendicular; and the eastern side, on which the town is placed, is so steep that the houses seem to rest on each other: in short, it forms a natural fortress that might be rendered impregnable; and the numerous walls and towers prove how anxiously its former possessors laboured to make it so. Its present importance, however, is not great, although the town is the capital of

a Pashalik : the streets and houses are miserable ; there are but few mosques, and they are mean ; there were no signs of commerce ; nor can the population have exceeded fifteen hundred, or two thousand at the utmost.

The bay is open to southerly winds ; the anchorage is indifferent ; and there is no harbour or pier. But, we know that wherever the industrious colonists of antient Greece formed a maritime settlement, they endeavoured by art to supply the deficiencies of nature ; and it is not probable that a place of such strength and consequence as this, should have been left destitute of some shelter for its vessels. The situation in which a mole might have been placed was obvious ; it lay, however, so immediately in view from the houses, that a scrupulous anxiety not to give offence to the peevish prejudices of the inhabitants, restrained me from searching for its remains.

The cliffs of Alaya are from five to six hundred feet high above the sea, and continue equally perpendicular to sixty or seventy feet below it: at a little distance from the shore they are lost under the lofty mountains of the interior; but close in, they have a magnificent appearance. They consist of a compact white limestone, tinged by a red drip on the outside; thus agreeing in character with the rocks to the westward of the gulf of Adalia. On the north side of the promontory, the brown schistus base rises up from beneath the limestone.

The general aspect of Alaya exactly coincides with the short description that Strabo gives of *Coracesium*, the first town of *Cilicia-Aspera*;* and the barren ridges

* The antient geographers strangely disagree about the boundary of *Pamphylia* and *Cilicia*. Strabo places it at *Coracesium*; Pliny, at the river *Melas*, which is twenty-six miles farther to the westward; Pomp. Mela, at *Anemurium*, above fifty miles to the eastward; and Ptolemy's arrangement is ambiguous.

of Mount *Taurus*, which here come down to the shore, sufficiently indicate the beginning of that rugged coast. Other circumstances concur in proving the identity of these places; for we find that *Coracesium* shut its gates against Antiochus, when all the remaining fortresses of *Cilicia* had submitted;* it was afterwards selected by the pirates, from their many strong holds, to make a last stand against the Romans;† and certainly, no place on the whole coast was so well calculated to arrest the march of a conqueror, or to bid defiance to a fleet, as this commanding and almost insulated rock.

In the modern charts, Cape Baldo seems to answer to the situation of Alaya; and D'Anville and Galiano give it the name of Cape Ubaldo; it is hardly necessary to add, that those names are

* Livy, xxxiii. 20.

† Plutarch, *Life of Pompey*.

unknown to the present inhabitants of the country.

On the top of a high conical hill, about three miles north-west of Alaya, and two miles from the coast, are the deserted remains of an antient town. It was surrounded with walls, some parts of which are Cyclopiian; the ruins of a handsome temple were found there, and, scattered among them, much broken sculpture, and many Greek inscriptions. Nine of these were transcribed; but they are all monumental, in honour of different individuals, and throw no light on the former name of the place.

Laertes is described by Strabo as a fortress built on a hill, the shape of which is like a woman's breast; and the above hill has so manifestly this peculiar form,* that in the chart presented to the Admiralty, I expressed the possibility of its having been that place.

* See the vignette of this chapter.

But Strabo states *Laertes* to be the third town to the south-eastward of *Coracesium*, and he distinctly makes it a seaport. Perhaps its fancied mammiform appearance can hardly be put in competition with this direct evidence; yet, on the other hand, Ptolemy makes *Laertes* an inland town, and places it to the northward of *Coracesium*. Diogenes Laertius was a native of this town; but I believe there is no allusion to it in his works, which will decide the question.

In advancing to the eastward, we passed no fewer than eight deserted towns and villages within a short distance of each other. Three of them only were examined, and they had the same character as those already mentioned to the westward of Alaya, being generally placed on low hills, and inclosed by slight walls; many of the houses were almost entire, the mortar appeared perfectly sound, and the plaster of the rooms is still ornamented with

red lines and painted mouldings. A few dispersed stones well cut, and of larger dimensions than those used in the houses, render it probable that these towns have been built on the ruins of some more antient cities. Another of them on the summit of a steep hill, whose rugged ascent from the sea-shore deterred us from visiting it, had a respectable appearance, and may possibly have been the *Sydré* of Strabo, or *Sydra* of Ptolemy.

The brown schistus base of the mountains again shews itself here, just at the edge of the water: and the marble in contact with it, is peculiarly white.

The next place worth mentioning is a little peninsula of rock, the sides of which are not more than 130 feet high, but perpendicular; and the top is wholly covered with a mixture of antient and modern ruins. A cove is formed between this rock and the adjacent point; but very small, and incapable of afford-

ing protection to any vessels. From the head of the cove, a considerable extent of ruins stretches up the hill, and of the same kind as those on the peninsula; with the addition of some Christian churches. Across the neck of the isthmus, and placed vertically against the face of the rock there are several slabs of marble, from eight to ten feet long, each bearing two, three, or four inscriptions. Some of these inscriptions are very long, but much injured; others are more legible, but deficient in that point for which we persevered in the labour of copying them—the name of the town. Could we have established it by their means, it would have furnished a clue to disentangle the obscurity in which all this part of the coast is involved. The only place that is mentioned in them is *Sidé*, of which Conon and Nineis, to whose memory one of these stones had been erected, were citizens.

The names of *Hamaxia* and *Iotape*, are introduced in the chart at this place; but on no other authority than that of the mere order of the names in Strabo and Ptolemy.



Cape Anamour, the ancient Anemurium.

P. B. del.

G. C. fecit.

CHAPTER IX.

SELINTY—ANAMOUR.

A FEW miles from the last mentioned ruins, the rocky coast opens into a cultivated plain, extending five or six miles each way, and crossed by two small rivers. The first of these enters the sea at the foot of some red cliffs, on which were several buildings: the operations of the survey did not lead us there, but we could perceive that they were only tenanted by eagles and wild pigeons. The

other river winds round a lofty and romantic headland, called Selinty.

The shore bounding this plain was once a gravel beach; but from the upper part of the slope to some distance into the sea, it is now a solid crust of pudding stone, from one to two feet in thickness. This petrified beach is not peculiar to the plain of Selinty: many instances of it on a smaller scale had been already observed on the coasts of Asia Minor, and a few on those of Greece; and I have been informed that an example of it occurs also in Sicily. Being generally covered with loose sand and pebbles, it presents to the eye no extraordinary appearance; but the unwary boat that should mistake it for a common beach of yielding materials, and should run upon it before a following surf, would be fatally apprized of its error. The specimens that I have examined, taken from various places, differ but little from each other; gravel

predominates in some, coarse sand in others, or, they lie in alternate layers of each: the pebbles in all are more or less rounded, but the more jagged and angular they are, the stronger is the aggregate. The gravel is a collection of a great variety of different species, though the major part of them seems to be calcareous. The cement or paste by which they are united is likewise calcareous; and so tenacious, that a blow sufficient to break the mass, more frequently fractures even the quartz pebbles, than dislodges them from their bed.

Close to the westward of *Sidé* we had found some ledges of rock partly above and partly under water, which appear to have been produced in a similar manner: they contain a large proportion of broken tiles, both red and yellow, of shells, bits of wood, and of such rubbish as might be expected in the vicinity of a town; but they are uncommonly hard, and as we had no tools in the boat, sa-

tisfactory specimens could not be detached. Near to these rocky ledges, a ridge of low hills, which rises to the height of about eighty feet, consists of thin horizontal strata of soft grey limestone, or rather, of half indurated marl; and is intersected by deep gullies, which have been worn through by streams that trickle across the beach into the sea. Perhaps the calcareous particles thus washed down may point out the source from whence the cement for this recently formed rock has been derived; and perhaps, wherever the petrified beach occurs, a similar mode of accounting for it might be furnished by an attentive investigation of the adjacent strata.

In the island of Rhodes there are hills of pudding-stone considerably elevated above the sea: I have fragments of it which cannot be distinguished from those we had procured on the shores of Selinty, or from the beach of port Raphti in

Greece; except that its consolidation is rather more complete, which may possibly arise from the greater pressure of the incumbent weight, and from its longer exposure to the air. It is remarkable that a horizontal stratum of stone-marl appears to have once covered these hills.

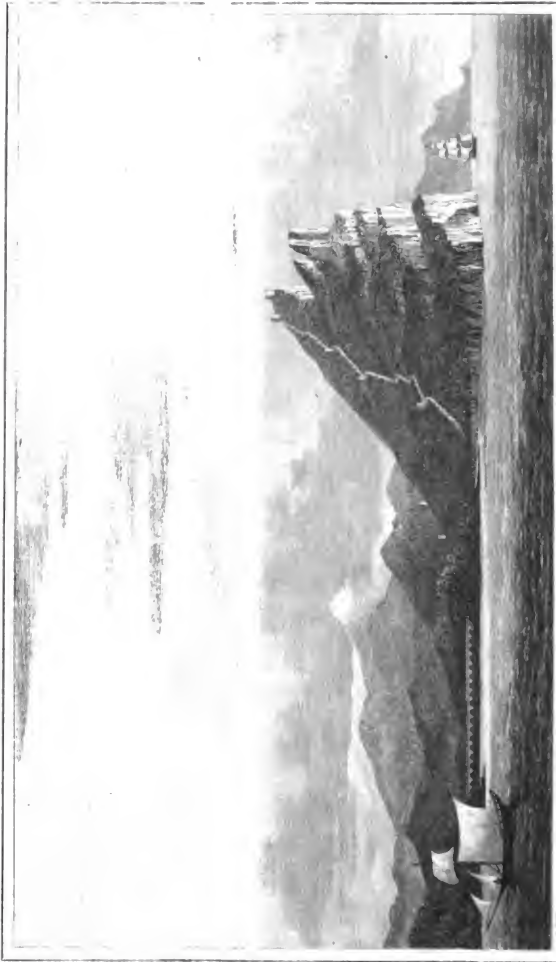
At Cape Krio, the antient *Cnidus*, there is also much calcareous breccia, which is extremely hard; the base of one of the temples is composed of it, though the superstructure is of marble.

At *Phaselis*, also, we found a patch of the petrified beach: and again, at a few miles to the eastward of Alaya: where, being thin, the sea has in several places, undermined and blown it up, leaving the subordinate gravel in its natural state.

It is, however, needless to enumerate here all the places where it may be found on this coast: they are every where expressed in the survey, not only to warn the mariner, but for the purpose

of enabling future visitors to ascertain whether the principle continues at work, or whether the efforts of the sea are now employed in the subversion of what has been already formed. At *Pompeiopolis* it will be necessary to revert to the subject; but the great length of the petrified beach of Selinty, seemed to offer a fit opportunity for bringing together these slight notices upon a subject, which may be curious to those who have not witnessed similar phenomena; and which must be interesting to all, who reflect how seldom opportunities occur of observing the process of nature when engaged in the formation of new rocks, compared with the every where visible means by which the gradual destruction of the old rocks is accomplished.

The hill and Cape of Selinty rises steeply from the plain on one side, and breaks off into a chain of magnificent cliffs on the other: on the highest point of these are the ruins of a castle, which



Drawn by F. Rowlett.

SELINTY *formerly* TRAJANOI'OLIS.

Engraved by G. Cooke.

London: Published by R. S. & Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, in the Strand, W.C. 2, England.

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commands the ascent of the hill in every direction, and looks perpendicularly down on the sea. The evening was clear, and this spot afforded a beautiful prospect: we could trace the coast that had been already explored to an immense distance; the plain, with its winding rivers and ruins, was spread out like a map at our feet; and behind all, a prodigious ridge of mountains, whose black sides, having already lost the evening sun, formed a singular contrast with their snowy tops. We had also a distinct view of the island of Cyprus rising from the southern horizon, though more than sixty-five geographical miles distant.

The whole of this hill was not included in the antient line of fortification: the western end of it was divided from the rest by a wall, which, slanting from the castle on the summit to the mouth of the river, was broken into numerous flanks, and guarded by towers. Inside of the wall there are many traces of

houses ; but on the outside, and between the foot of the hill and the river, the remains of some large buildings are yet standing. The most remarkable of these is a low massy edifice of seventy feet by fifty, composed of large well cut blocks of stone, and containing a single vault. A flight of narrow steps, parallel to the wall, leads to the flat top, on which nothing now remains, though there is every reason to suppose that this building was formerly the basement story of some splendid superstructure ; but the columns, which either surmounted or surrounded it, have all disappeared, except a few fragments of some large fluted pilasters of fine workmanship. A similar building, but of later date, has been joined to it ; on one side of which there is a sepulchral inscription to Chrestion the son of Rhaestus, and a white marble fascia that exhibits in low relief, a funeral procession. On a tablet inserted in another part of the building, there is a small

piece of sculpture representing a boat with passengers, preceded by dolphins. This edifice stands in the centre of a quadrangle, along each side of which there was a single row of thirty small columns; but they have been all broken off close to the ground, and carried away: the quadrangle is about 240 feet in diameter, and extends nearly to the bank of the river.

There can be no doubt that Selinty was the antient *Selinus*, which, upon the death of Trajan, assumed the name of *Trajanopolis*. I cannot find what honours were paid to his memory by the Cilicians; but it seems highly probable that a mausoleum should have been erected in the city where the decease of so accomplished and so popular an emperor took place; and if so, it is equally probable that this building was designed for that purpose.

Lower down the river are the remains of a small theatre, the seats of which

have been all removed; it fronts the north-east, and is as usual scooped out of the hill. Not far from thence is a very antient building, about forty feet square, with two circular projections; the walls are of a sand-stone, which has been much worn by the weather, and are ten feet in thickness.

Near the mouth of the river we found some baths; they are built against the side of the rock, and vaulted; and in each of the chambers there appears to have been flues.

Nearly fronting the theatre is a long ruined aqueduct on arches, which, crossing the river, communicates with a distant hill. There must have been some extraordinary motive for this expensive mode of supplying the town with water from such a distance, when a river ran close to its walls; and there does not seem to be any reason for believing that the river could have failed in the summer, as it rises in mountains whose heads

are buried in eternal snow. But it is possible, that, like the *Cataractes*, it was formerly so impregnated with calcareous sediment, as to have been unwholesome; and this idea may perhaps derive some additional strength, when taken in connexion with the beach already described, to which the river may have conveyed the petrifying medium.

It is still perceptible, that embankments had been raised along the river to prevent its overflow; and that, to guard the banks from being undermined by the winter floods, the internal angles of its winding course had been faced with stone-work.

The banks of the river are covered with Oleander, or, as the Greeks call it, *Daphne*, or *Arodaphne*. Nothing can be more beautiful than this shrub, with its slender stem, long delicate leaf, and every branch terminating in a cluster of large crimson flowers.

At the south-east toe of the hill there

are numbers of tombs, from which several Greek inscriptions were copied: some of them are ornamented with a little carved work, and one still preserves the red painted letters, such as were observed at *Sidé*; another, which is apparently very antient, has the Rho, Sigma, and Omicron, made with square lines; it is very imperfect, but the former name of the city is distinct, ϬΕΑΙΝΩΤΗΝ . The following Latin inscription was found on a plain tomb:—

C • IVLIVSCELERVETER • EXCENTVR •
 CLASS • PP • MIS • VIBVSSIBIETIVLIAE
 PPIMILLAECOLVCI • B • M • FECIT • POS
 TERISQVESVISTANTVM

There were likewise some small catacombs with arched niches in the interior: over the door of one of them, the inscription is placed between a human bust and a lion passant.

The Agha did not appear, and we had

but little intercourse with the natives, who seemed, however, to be civilly disposed. One fellow indeed was so disappointed at our having declined purchasing his cow, that, in retiring, he threw a few stones—but we had long learned to smile at trifling insults.

We next came to the ruins of an ancient town, which, I apprehend, must have been the *Antiochia ad Cragum* of Ptolemy. Circumstances prevented an attentive examination of this place, but it seems to have been formerly of some consequence, though evidently unfitted for a commercial settlement. Several columns were observed, whose shafts were single blocks of polished red granite. A square cliff, the top of which has been carefully fortified, projects from the town into the sea; flights of steps cut in the rock lead from the landing place to the gates; and, on the other side, there is a singular arch in the cliffs,

with a sloping channel, as if intended for a slip for boats.

Some miles farther to the eastward we came to an opening through the mountains, with a small river, on the banks of which there are a few shepherds' huts, and near to its mouth some modern ruins. The natives call this place Karadran; and both the name and situation accord with those of *Charadrus*, a fort and harbour placed by Strabo between *Cragus* and *Anemurium*, on "a rough coast, called Platanistus." Rough and dreary it may well be called; for, between the plain of Selinty, and the promontory of Anamour, a distance of thirty miles, the ridge of bare rocky hills that forms the coast, is interrupted but twice by narrow valleys, which conduct the mountain-torrents to the sea. The first of these is Karadran; the other is half way between that place and Anamour, and it also has a few modern ruins. The

great arm of Mount Taurus, which proceeds in a direct line from Alaya towards Cape Anamour, suddenly breaks off abreast of Karadran, and was probably the Mount *Andrichus*, which Strabo describes as overhanging *Charadrus*.

Cape Anamour terminates in a high bluff knob, one side of which is inaccessible; the other has been well fortified by a castle and outworks placed on the summit, from whence a flanked wall, with towers, descends to the shore, and separates it from the rest of the promontory. A second wall, without flanks, but six feet thick, runs nearly parallel to the former, and appears to have been built at a later period.

Two aqueducts, on different levels, that wind along the hill for several miles, supplied this fortress with water; they are channels cut in the rock, and only fronted with masonry; but, when carried across the ravines, they are supported on arches.

Within the space inclosed by the fortified wall, are several reservoirs for water, with much rubbish of former houses which have been entirely destroyed. In the interval between the two walls, there are some large buildings, and two theatres: the most perfect of these is 100 feet long by 70 wide, inclosed by plain walls, and containing six semi-circular rows of seats; it appears to have been roofed, and was probably an Odeum, or music theatre: the other is about 200 feet in diameter, and of the usual construction, being partly cut out of the slope of the hill; and both theatres face the sea towards the south-east. It has been mentioned, that the columns of the mausoleum at *Trajanopolis* and the seats of the theatre had been carried away; so have those also of these theatres; and it is remarkable, that in the whole extent of this place, there is scarcely to be found a vestige of a column, or a loose block of marble of more than or-

dinary size. Yet there are no buildings in the neighbourhood for which they could have been purloined ; and the only alternative is, that every thing worth the removal has been transported to the island of Cyprus, which is at no great distance, and where arts and commerce flourished long after this coast had become the prey of a succession of ruffian conquerors.

We then hastened to examine a wide field of ruins outside of the walls, which at first sight had appeared like the remains of a large city. It was indeed a city—but a city of tombs—a true Necropolis. The contrast between the slight and perishable materials with which the habitations of the living were constructed, and the care and skill bestowed by the antients, to render durable the abodes of the dead, is more than ordinarily impressed upon the mind at this place ; for though all the tombs have been long since opened and ransacked, the walls

are still sound; whereas, of their dwellings not one continues in existence. These tombs are small buildings, detached from each other, and mostly of the same size, though varying in their proportions; the roofs are arched, and the exterior of the walls is dashed with a composition of plaster and small particles of burnt red brick. Each tomb consists of two chambers; the inner one is sub-divided into cells or receptacles for the bodies; and the outer apartment is provided with small recesses and shelves, as if for the purpose of depositing the funeral offerings, or the urns that contained the ashes. These antichambers may have been likewise intended for the ceremonies and lamentations of the mourners: they are stuccoed, and neatly finished with that kind of border which is commonly called *à la Grecque*, but which I believe the antients termed *Mæandrus*.

This is the third distinct kind of se-

pulchre that we observed on these coasts. First, at Makry, Myra, and other places, the excavated catacomb, with the entrance carefully closed by a slab of rock, which is panelled in such exact imitation of a wooden door, that even the representation of the nail-heads and hinges is not omitted. The front of the catacomb is frequently ornamented with a pediment and columns, all worked out of the solid rock.

Secondly, as at Patara, Phaselis, &c. the sarcophagus more or less decorated, but always consisting of a single block of stone, hollowed like a chest, and covered with another immense stone in the shape of a low roof or pediment.

And thirdly, the house-built sepulchre of this place, covered in by an arch, and separated into chambers for the dead and for the mourners. The two former species generally bear inscriptions; whereas these silent tombs display no record of the names and qualities of their occu-

piers, or of the regret or ostentation of those by whom they were erected.

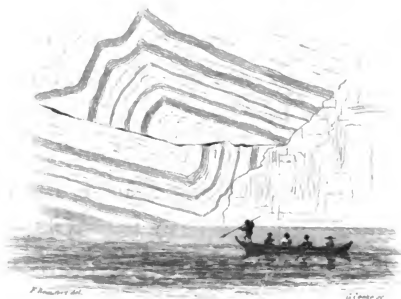
It is not meant that these three classes of tombs were the exclusive forms of sepulture at each of those places, but that they were the most prevalent; and, if the colonists of the Asiatic provinces adhered to the customs of the parent states, these circumstances may afford some assistance in tracing their origin.

The city, whose remains have been described in the preceding pages, though mentioned by Scylax, Pliny, and Ptolemy, does not appear in either Strabo or Mela; an omission the more extraordinary, as from the extent of the ruins, it must have been a place of some note. It is now altogether deserted; and the Turks call it Esky (old) Anamour. The promontory on which it stands is the southernmost extremity of Asia Minor, and is evidently the antient *Anemurium*, whose name it so closely retains; possibly that name was originally applied,

from its being more exposed to the wind than any other cape on the coast.

Strabo says that "the length of the coasting voyage from the confines of Pamphylia to Anemurium is 820 stadia, and 500 from thence, to Soli." I suspect that these numbers have been accidentally misplaced in the MSS.; for, from *Anemurium* to *Soli* is nearly double the distance of the former place from *Coracesium*, which, according to him, was the first town of *Cilicia*.

This Cliff about 120 feet high and continues 400 feet higher



Contortions of the Straits, near Cape Cavalieré.

CHAPTER X.

ANAMOUR CASTLE—CHELINDREH— PROVENÇAL ISLAND.

ANAMOUR CASTLE, though in a very ruinous state, has a resident Agha, who, contrary to the usual custom of the Turks, suffered us to examine it at leisure. It stands on the edge of the sea, about six miles to the eastward of the cape; and in its general appearance,



George Cooke del.

THE CASTLE OF ANAMOUR.

F. Banister del.



strongly resembles some of the antient castles of Great Britain. Its keep, or citadel, is placed on a small rocky eminence, and commands two open courts, which are surrounded by a chain of towers of all shapes—dodecagonal, octagonal, square, triangular, round, and half round. The extreme dimensions are about 800 by 300 feet; the walls and towers are every where embattled; and in some parts of the ramparts, apertures have been made for cannon, but probably at a period long after their original construction. There are three arched gateways, the principal of which is through a square tower on the western side. Over this gate there is a tablet encompassed by fillets of alternate black and white stone; they finish in a flat pointed arch, and contain a long Arabic inscription; the translation of which, according to our interpreter, is, “Aladin, the son of the brave Mehemmet, by his personal prowess, and a numerous army, subdued

this castle for the noble Cherif Toomjy, a faithful servant of his sovereign; and when the conquest was completed, he conferred the second command in the government on the pilgrim Moustapha Esmer."

The castle is not far from the mouth of a rapid river about 150 feet wide, called the Direk Ondessy,* which appears to have been the *Arymagdus* of Ptolemy. A party of officers, whom I had occasion to send to the Bey of the district, crossed this river in a kind of ferry, or float, which swings from an anchor in the middle of the stream. In their ride they passed a few columns and other remnants of antient buildings; and in the plain, which the river traverses, they saw many small villages and patches of cultivation. The Bey, Abdul Muim, received them with remarkable politeness; he was sitting in his Kiosk, a small

* The meaning of Direk is a pillar; that of Ondessy we could not discover.

latticed apartment in which the opulent Turks smoke and enjoy the refreshing breeze: this Kiosk was supported on high poles, a mode of building that we observed on other parts of the coast. He told the officers that his authority extended to the bounds of Itchil, and that he had lately augmented the province of Anamour by a large territorial purchase. He likewise informed them that Anamour is the vernacular name; but that at Constantinople, and in the public fermans it is called Memoriyeh; and he wrote both these names for them. He appeared to be much respected by the people for his personal qualities, as well as on account of his antient family, from which he derives a kind of hereditary right to the government; and he is said to be independent of the great Pasha of Konieh, who we understood is vested by the Porte with some control over most of the governors of these provinces. He was invited on board His Majesty's fri-

gate, at which he expressed great delight; and the next day he came down to the shore, with nearly a hundred followers, where he sat for several hours, looking at the ship with a pocket telescope; but nothing could tempt him to embark, as unfortunately a long swell was then rolling in from the sea.

Close to the castle there lies a small island on which we had established our observatory, in order to avoid the troublesome, though generally harmless curiosity of the peasants. This little rock is not 200 feet long, and yet it has some remains of buildings, and two large excavated reservoirs. Indeed there is no islet on this coast, however insignificant, that does not afford similar evidence of the importance which the former inhabitants attached to these little outposts.

About two miles in shore from the castle, are the ruins of a town on the top of a hill, possibly the *Agidus* of Strabo. And farther to the eastward we visited a

ruined fortress on a rising ground, called by the natives *Softa Kallassy*, which may be translated *Philosopher Castle*: the arches of the gates are pointed, in the form which is termed the flat gothic; and it seems to have been constructed about the same period as *Anamour Castle*.

Farther on, we came to a small and high peninsula covered with ruins; they had a respectable appearance; but a number of savage looking fellows from an adjacent village regarded us with so much suspicion, and appeared so averse to our examining the place, that we did not persist in ascending the hill. On the eastern side there is a little bay, which seemed as if it had once extended farther inland, so as to have been entitled to the appellation of a harbour; this place may therefore answer to the *Arsinoe* of *Strabo*.

Cape Kizliman is a fine bold promontory, with perpendicular cliffs of stratified limestone; the strata rising to the

north-west, at an angle of about 50°. Near the low isthmus, which connects it with the main, these thin strata assume a singular appearance, succeeding each other with prismatic regularity, in strong well defined colours, of a violet red, a brownish yellow, and a deep blue: The brown schistus, of which we had lost sight since quitting the range of mountains to the eastward of Alaya, again peeps up from under this isthmus.

From thence the coast continues high and rocky, sometimes breaking into narrow valleys, with here and there a solitary hut, or a few scattered ruins. Nothing however calls for particular notice till we come to a place which seems to correspond with the *Melania* of Strabo; a diminutive peninsula, walled round, and containing only ruined houses, seemingly modern, but deserted. To the eastward of it there is a small winding bay, and on the other side, the remains of a pier. On the main land adjoining, are many

of the same kind of sepulchral houses that were described at Anamour, and some ruins which had an air of antiquity.

Next comes Chelindreh, a snug but very small port, from whence the couriers from Constantinople to Cyprus embark. A few Turks consequently reside here; and, what was indeed extraordinary, we saw a boat lying on the beach. Among the ruins of a fortress, is a hexagonal tower, that has been rent down the middle, as if by an earthquake. On one side of the town we found several well arched vaults, and on the other, a great number of the sepulchral houses, and sarcophagi; the latter are made of a coarse marble, which has suffered so much from time and weather, that most of the inscriptions are effaced. Near the shore there stands an unsightly cenotaph; it has a single arch on each side, supporting a pyramidal roof of large stones, and seems to have been intended to contain a statue.

Chelindreh was the antient *Celenderis*, from which the present name is evidently derived : this transition in modern Greek and Turkish, from both the antient Greek K and X, into a soft Ch, is very common. Meletius asserts, that the more usual name of *Celenderis* was *Pa-leopolis*. It was here that Sentius defeated the factious Cn. Piso, after the death of Germanicus.*

There are three small islands in front of Chelindreh ; and at some miles farther to the eastward two more, which are called Papadoula, or Butterfly islands. One of these is very high, and a lofty spire of rock, that leans from the cliff over the sea, gives it a singular appearance. None of those islands are noticed by the antient geographers, yet some remnants of very old buildings shew that they were occupied in remote ages. Their only inhabitants now are eagles, who, unaccustomed to the intrusive sound

* Tacit. Annal. ii. 80.

of human voices, quitted their aeries on the lofty cliffs, and hovered over the boats with amusing surprise and uneasiness.

The coast adjacent to these islands is high and rude, yet there are some fertile valleys and small streams, which have consequently attracted a few inhabitants: there was even an appearance of industry in the heaps of billet wood and of deal boards, which lay on the beach ready for exportation. It is probable that the *Aphrodisias* of Ptolemy was hereabout, though in our rapid progress we did not discover its ruins. The forbidding aspect of these wild rocks offers no objection to this conjecture, for the island of *Cythera*, and most of the places that were peculiarly sacred to Venus, are likewise remarkably sterile and rugged.

The rocks here are all of limestone; towards the head of the bay, to the westward of Cape Cavalierè, they vary into cliffs of black calcareous slate, and a little

farther on, into breccia. This breccia is composed of angular fragments of white limestone, imbedded in a red, or yellow cement, which is also calcareous and very hard, and which bears a large proportion to the whole mass. It is perhaps worth remarking that where this breccia does not occur, the mountains preserve their abrupt descent to the seashore; but that where it prevails, it is protruded into the sea in long prongs of a more gradual slope, which generally correspond with a dip or saddle in the ridge of the mountain, as if produced by the materials that had been scooped out from thence. Several springs of water were observed near the shore bursting from the crevices in the rock, and forming, on a smaller scale, the same sort of hanging lips of stalactites that were described in the sixth chapter.

At the north-east corner of this bay, near a plain which is crossed by a small river, we found some scattered ruins, co-

lumns, and other indications of an ancient town : possibly of *Holmus*.

The peninsula of Cape Cavalierè is the last and highest of the series of noble promontories that project from this coast, its white marble cliffs rising perpendicularly from the sea to the altitude of six and seven hundred feet. The contortions of the strata in these cliffs are so curious, that I have been tempted to give a sketch, hastily made, of one spot, where the face of the rock is horizontally divided, and the inflected lines of the lamina in the upper and lower divisions so nearly correspond, that, were the idea any thing short of absurd, it would appear as if the lower part had been lifted up and inverted.

Every accessible spot of this peninsula has been defended by walls ; and opposite to the isthmus there is a broad bank, as if intrenchments had once been thrown up there. The isthmus is about four hundred yards across, and contains two

shallow ponds, connected with the sea by a dyke or sluice, which seems to have been intended for the purpose of a military inundation.

The interior of the peninsula was not examined, and the only buildings we saw were some ruins in a cove on the western side of the isthmus: near them are many bay trees; and it is remarkable that this shrub was seldom observed but in the vicinity of ruins, which had the appearance of high antiquity.

To the eastward of cape Cavalierè, lies a small island of the same name, and a few miles farther, Provençal island. The latter is high and precipitous towards the sea; but on the north-west side there is a profusion of ruined dwellings and churches, columns, and sarcophagi: amongst others were observed the remains of an extensive building, somewhat resembling a Gymnasium. A citadel stands on the summit of the highest peak; and the whole island presents such

means of natural and artificial defence, as to make it probable that it was once a station of great military strength. The supply of water sufficient for so large a population as the number of ruins seems to indicate, must have been considerable; yet the inhabitants appear to have been entirely dependant on tanks and reservoirs, as no springs were perceived.

This island is uninhabited, and the natives of the adjacent shore call it Manavat: its common appellation, however, amongst the coasting sailors, Turks as well as Greeks, is Provençal. From Vertot we learn, that after the expulsion from Jerusalem of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, and during their settlement at Rhodes, they took possession of several islands and castles on the coast of Asia Minor, not only as advanced posts, but to serve as points of refuge to the Christian slaves. De Jauna says,* that in 1196, Armenia acknowledged the

* Hist. d'Armenie, viii. 4.

supremacy of the Latin church; and that Leo, the first king, on being crowned by the Bishop of Wurtzburgh, gave three fortresses to the Pope, who consigned them to the care of the above knights. Now, the first in rank of the eight classes into which those knights were divided, was called the Langue de Provence; and the name of Provençal, when coupled with that of Cavalierè, affords a strong presumption that these islands, and perhaps the adjacent fortified peninsula, were formerly occupied by this Order, and that they have ever since retained the names acquired at that period. The number of ruined chapels observed on the large island, is an additional proof of its having been occupied by a religious community.

It is remarkable that in these small islands, as well as at both their principal settlements, Rhodes and Malta, they should have met with that soft freestone, so well adapted to their sumptuous build-

ings, and affording such facility for sinking the immense ditches that surround the fortifications of both those great establishments.

The old walls on Provençal Island swarm with lizards of various species, among which a few chameleons were seen; the rocks abound with seals; and the cliffs with a kind of duck of extraordinary size and beauty. The plumage of this bird is white, with orange and dark glossy spots, which are large and distinct, and in the males extremely brilliant; they fly in pairs, and their cry is loud and incessant. Abundance of their eggs were found by the sailors, but the birds were so shy, that not one of them could be shot, and we were obliged to content ourselves with observing them through a telescope.

These ducks are peculiar to this part of the shore; and it is a singular fact that, though the whole coast of Karamania lies in nearly the same parallel of latitude,

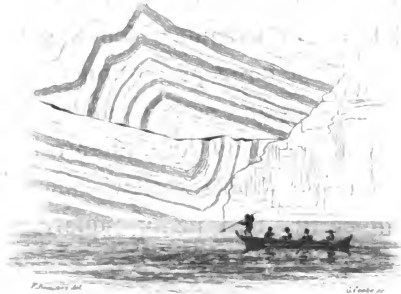
yet several species of the feathered race seem to be confined to particular districts. The red-legged partridge, for instance, whose almost incredible numbers at Kakava have been already noticed, were seldom seen to the eastward of Adalia; every hole and crevice in every rock about Chelindreh had its family of pigeons, or of crows; they, also, had disappeared, and the elevated cliffs which we had lately passed, were usurped by eagles; even gulls had now become scarce, and were succeeded by swarms of the noisy sea-mew.

From abreast the island of Provençal the shore breaks into small creeks and valleys, each of which has its stream, and a little knot of ruined houses; the latter are of modern date, but widely differing from those we had found dispersed on the coast to the westward of Cape Anamour. Here they are constructed of a hard grey limestone, neatly laid in regular courses of equal thickness, and with

very small joints of cement: whereas, those formerly mentioned are built with all kinds of irregular stones, put together with a large proportion of mortar. A few rocks and small islands near the shore are occupied by similar ruins, and on the inland hills we saw some respectable castles and many square watch-towers.

To the eastward of Cape Cavalierè the higher mountains recede from the coast; a succession of low points takes place of the rude outline that we had so long pursued; and the general aspect of the country materially changes.

This Cliff about 120 feet high, and extends 400 feet higher



Contortions of the Strata, near Cape Cavalieri.

CHAPTER XI.

AGHALIMAN—SELEFKEH—KORGHOS.

AGHA-LIMAN (Port Agha) is a small sheltered bay, that served for the harbour to Selefkeh, when that town had any use for a harbour. It is commanded by a small fortress near the shore; an irregular polygon of eight sides, the walls of which are thick, with a footway and pa-

rapet round the top, and flanked by towers at each angle, but without cannon. It is divided by a transverse wall, into two courts; one of them is an open space, the other is occupied by a number of miserable huts, which were all empty, the inhabitants having retired to the mountains for the summer months.

In Grimstone's history * there is a very accurate description of this place, which he calls Agliman, and a curious account of its capture in 1613, by the Florentines. He asserts, but on what authority does not appear, that it had been one of the principal stations of the Cilician pirates. "From this haven," he says, "in former times has come forth a powerful army of pyrats with a thousand sayle, so proudly rigged, as many of them had their sayles of purple, the tackling of golden thread, and the oars garnished with silver; marks of the

* *Generall Historie of the Turkes*, by Kuolles, and continued by Grimstone, Lond. 1638, p. 1328.

spoyles of above four hundred cities ruined by these pyrats."

The ruins of the antient *Seleucia*, now called Selefkeh, though nine miles distant, were conspicuous from the ship; the natives gave a pompous account of their grandeur, and even Strabo distinguishes the superior style of building of that city. All this produced a strong desire to examine them; but my time was so fully occupied, that I resisted the temptation, and sent a party of intelligent officers to visit the Agha, and to take a general view of the place. The Agha received them with much ill-humour; but it afterwards appeared, that he had just then been alarmed by the arrival of a menacing message from the Pasha of Konieh: he was, moreover, in a bad state of health, and inquired for the surgeon, who fortunately had accompanied our little embassy, and to whose prescription it was probably owing that the officers were afterwards

allowed to walk about without material obstruction.

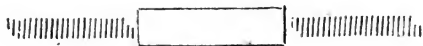
The remains of *Seleucia* are scattered over a large extent of ground, on the west side of the river. This river, formerly the *Calycadnus*, and now called Ghiuk-Sooyoo,* or Heavenly river, is about 180 feet wide abreast of the town; where a bridge of six arches still exists in tolerable repair. They found the remains of a theatre partly cut out of the side of a hill, and facing the south-east; and in front of it, a long line of considerable ruins, with porticoes and other large buildings: farther on, a temple, which had been converted into a Christian church, and several large Corinthian columns, about four feet in diameter, a few of which are still standing. A quarter of a mile to the southward of the theatre, near a marble quarry that seems to have supplied all the materials for the

* I understand that a branch of this river, within Taurus, is still called the Kalikad; it joins the Ghiuk near Mood, the antient *Philadelphia* of *Isauria*.

town, there is an extensive cemetery, containing several sarcophagi of coarse workmanship; and in a vein of soft stone on the northern side of the hill, they discovered some catacombs; both, as usual, had been opened and emptied. At these two places they collected a variety of inscriptions; most of them have a cross at each end, and, therefore, cannot be of great antiquity; and it is remarkable that four differently shaped alphas are promiscuously used, Α, Ἀ, Ἀ, and Δ, as well as both the curved and square epsilons. The following inscription to the memory of Marcus Aurelius Berenicianus, was copied from over the door of a catacomb; it will be perceived that a line at the bottom is erased in the same manner that was noticed at *Sidé*.

ΘΗΚΗΜ° ΑΥΡ° ΒΕΡΕΝΕΙΚΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΘΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΥ
 ΕΝΗΒΟΥ ΔΕΤΑΙΤΕΘΗΝΑΙΚΑΙΜΗΔΕΝΑ ΑΥΤΩ ΕΤΕ
 ΡΟΝ ΕΠΕΝΤΕΘΗΝΑΙ ΕΙΔΕΤΙ ΕΤΕΡΟ ΕΠΕΝΤΕΘΗ ΔΩΣΕ° Ω

Φ Ι Κ Κ Ω



Near the catacombs there is an enormous reservoir, hewn out of the same soft stone; the roof is supported on parallel rows of square pillars, and the sides and bottom are covered with very hard stucco, or terras. Its dimensions are 150 feet by 75, and 35 in depth.

On a hill, west of the town, are the remains of the citadel, of an oval form, surrounded by a double ditch, and a well built wall with numerous towers: the interior is full of ruined houses, among which are many fragments of columns. De Jauna asserts that Selefkeh was given to the knights of Rhodes, by the King of Armenia, as a recompense for their services; and, in proof of this fact, he quotes a brief of Innocent III. deposited in the Vatican.* We had seen abundant evidence in the walls of Boodroom castle, of that place having once been in their possession; but, in the walls and

* *Histoire d'Armenie*, ix. 2.

towers of this citadel, no such traces were observed by our party.

Two remarkable inscriptions were found here, one in the interior, and the other on a tablet over the outer gate: the former is engraved in the stone, and appears to be the common Armenian of the books; but there was no person on board who understood that language: of the latter, a copy is prefixed to this chapter, the letters are in relief, and resemble one of the other alphabets given by Claude Duret.*

The modern town is an assemblage of mud and wooden huts, and the Agha's house is but little superior to the rest.

The above is a summary of the observations made by the officers. They returned to Aghaliman late in the evening, and were somewhat alarmed at not finding the ship: we had weighed in pursuit of a small armed vessel that had tacked

* *Thresor de l'Histoire des Langues de cest Univers*,
Cologne, 1613.

off shore on perceiving the frigate at anchor. A *kaik*,* of whom she had been in chace, was quickly spoken, and the master professing his belief that she was a pirate, our anxiety to catch her was redoubled. By the term pirate, is not here meant a Barbary corsair; the predatory states of that coast, however rapacious, confine their hostilities to distinct nations; and, however inhuman their treatment, the value of the slave is a guarantee for the life of the captive: but in the district of Maina, the southern province of the Morea, there is a regularly organized system of absolute and general piracy. The number of their vessels, or armed row boats, fluctuates between twenty and thirty; they lurk behind the headlands and innumerable rocks of the Archipelago; all flags are equally their prey, and the life or death of the captured crew is merely a question of convenience. A Turkish prize is the

* A small Turkish coasting vessel.

only exception to this rule; for, as they expect no mercy if taken by Turks, to them they rarely give quarter.

The preceding year we had found one of these pirates concealed in a small creek of Hermonissi, a barren island to the westward of Stampalia: as our boats approached, they fired into them from the cliffs, and rolled down large stones which wounded two of our men. We destroyed the vessel, and compelled most of the crew to submit: the rest retreated to the craggy heights, and we made sail in quest of their comrade, who we learned was skulking among the neighbouring islands; but the darkness of the night, and the warning fires from the top of the island, enabled him to escape. On returning to Hermonissi, we found that a couple of nights' starvation had rendered the remaining rogues more tractable, for they eagerly came down to the boat and surrendered themselves. Nothing could be more contemptible

than the appearance of this vessel; yet she rowed fast, possessed a swivel, and twenty muskets, and with the forty ferocious looking villains who manned her, might have carried the largest merchantship in the Mediterranean. Nay, two of these vessels had lately secured themselves under a rock, and had actually frustrated the repeated attacks of a Turkish frigate. Having occasion to anchor the next morning at Stampalia, the primati, or magistrates, came off to express their gratitude for our having delivered them from one at least of that fraternity which had so often laid their island under contribution. They pointed out a rock near the ship, where three days before, two Mainot pirates had adjourned to divide the plunder of a Turkish boat; her crew, consisting of five men, they had massacred there, sparing only one passenger, a Jew, and him they had deprived of an ear. The truth of this story was confirmed by the poor

fellow himself, who soon after came on board to have his wound dressed ; and an officer, who was dispatched to the rock, reported that the five bodies were still lying there, a prey to innumerable birds.

When our prisoners were afterwards interrogated, in the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Malta, these legitimate but profligate descendants of the Spartans, boldly avowed themselves to be pirates.

Whether the vessel, in chace of which we had so suddenly quitted Aghaliman, was one of these marauders we did not discover ; for the weather became so hazy, that we lost sight of her, and returned to our former anchorage about nightfall, to the great satisfaction of the several parties who had been left on shore to water, to purchase cattle, and to explore the ruins of *Seleucia* ; and who had a cheerless prospect of a night to be passed among the vermin that swarmed in the vacant houses of the fort.

To the eastward of Aghaliman we saw

several ruined castles; one of them, which commanded a small creek, had an appearance of strength and magnificence: with a terrace towards the sea, stairs for landing cut out of the rock, towers with lancet windows, dwelling rooms, and dungeons.

Farther on we found, near the sea-shore, the remains of a solid building of 40 by 20 feet; its walls of white marble are four feet and a half thick, and an inside partition supports a flat roof, consisting of immense flags nine inches in thickness.

From thence an extensive sandy plain stretches into the sea; the south-west point terminates in a low dangerous spit, that bears the opprobrious name of the Lissan el Kahpeh, an Arabic expression equivalent to the Frank or Italian phrase *Lingua di Bagascia*, by which name our pilots called it; and the Ghiuk Sooyoo (river), the parent of this great alluvion, issues from its eastern angle. Though

it was now the month of June, and consequently many months since the rains had ceased, the current of the river was yet strong, and loaded with mud and sand ; its effects therefore in winter, when the mountain floods must bring down an increased quantity of materials, may be easily conceived. The shape of this great flat, and the circumstance of the river flowing into the sea at its eastern extremity, are satisfactorily explained by the current which constantly sets along the shore, and which, seizing on the sand brought down by the stream, gradually deposits it, in its progress to the westward. In the survey, some bearings of the land are noted, which were taken from the extreme point of the Lissan ; they may serve to determine, hereafter, any deviation from its present position, and the ratio of its annual increase.

The wind is also a powerful agent in changing and extending the limits of

this plain. While sailing along its edge, the sea breeze suddenly freshened towards sun-set into a brisk gale, the effects of which were immediate and grand, lifting up the sand across the whole plain in a ponderous cloud, so dense as to reflect the rays of the setting sun of a deep blood colour, while its sharp outline resembled that of a range of mountains. It was, however, an even mass—no whirling columns, such as are said to occur in the deserts, and which indeed I have witnessed, on a small scale, over the sandy plain at the mouth of the river *Hermus*, in the gulf of Smyrna.

It is worth remarking, that the eastern shore of the plain is steep and clean; whereas, on the western side there are parallel sand banks, and many detached shoals. For this fact the united action of the winds and the current will adequately account; as the sand conveyed by the wind to the eastward, is immedi-

ately washed back by the current; but that which is blown to the westward, being out of the reach of the current, subsides where it falls, and is only ridged up in narrow banks by the action of the swell.

The middle of the plain is occupied by stagnant ponds, and high sand hills, which produce many species of thorny evergreen shrubs; in the neighbourhood of the river, a coarse grass maintains large herds of cattle, who roam about, and by gradually enriching and consolidating the surface, prepare it for a slow accession of verdure; and the shores teem with the gay oleander, whose seeds are wafted on their downy wings to every spot fitted, by a little moisture, for their reception.

D'Anville and the modern geographers, possessing no other data for the maps of this coast than the descriptions of the antients, make the *Calycadnus* issue from between two adjacent promon-

tories, to which they ascribe the names *Sarpedon* and *Zephyrium*: but by referring to the general chart which accompanies this work, it will be seen that the river flows through a low sandy beach, several miles from any high promontories or headlands. The passage of Strabo that relates to these places may be thus rendered: "The mouth of the Calycadnus is immediately seen on passing round the shore which forms the cape called Sarpedon; and Zephyrium, which is another cape, is near the Calycadnus. This river is navigable up to the city of Seleucia."

Cape Cavalierè seems to correspond satisfactorily with this account of *Sarpedon*; for, on rounding that headland, the plain through which the river passes, opens at once upon the view: and it may be added, that the noble cliffs and insular appearance of Cape Cavalierè, render it one of the most remarkable points on the whole coast, and not likely to have been

altogether unnoticed by Strabo. *Sarpedon* was, moreover, the stipulated boundary beyond which Antiochus was restrained from passing, by his treaty with the Romans;* and therefore, it was most probably some conspicuous point, such as the above cape, where the elbow in the line of the coast would mark an obvious division in the contiguous sea.

The other cape, *Zephyrium*, has been supposed to lie on the opposite, or eastern side of the *Calycadnus*; but this does not appear to be a necessary inference from the above expression of Strabo: the contrary would rather seem to be implied from his mentioning it previously to that river, the whole of his account being in regular progression to the eastward. In looking therefore for a suitable cape, we find none but the long sandy point of the *Lissan el Kahpeh*. Further, it may perhaps be allowable to take into the question, the import of the name; for as

* Livy, xxxviii. 38.

Nymphæum, *Musæum*, &c. appear to mean places consecrated to the nymphs and muses, so *Zephyrium*, when applied to points of land or capes, may be supposed to signify, a place frequented by the zephyrs—or in other words, subject to the western breezes.* The Lissan is peculiarly suited to this allusion; being a low point projecting from the land, and catching every air of the refreshing sea-breeze, which, along this coast, sets in from the westward. It is true that in the order of Ptolemy's names, the river is placed between the two capes; but then it must also be observed that he assigns the same longitude to *Zephyrium* and to the mouth of the river, with a difference of latitude of thirty minutes; a po-

* There were six other places in the antient world, which bore the name of *Zephyrium*; of these, one to the eastward of *Pompeiopolis*, and one on the coast of *Caria*, seem to have been low sandy points; it would be satisfactory to ascertain, how far the remaining four coincide with the above idea.

sition manifestly incompatible with the general direction of the coast. The river may indeed have changed its course; it might once have found an exit near Aghaliman; but in that case, there could have been no such point as the present Lissan, for this point is undoubtedly of alluvial formation; and, without supposing that the current, which now invariably runs to the westward, had formerly an eastern direction, it is clear that the deposite of the river, whether much or little, must have been laid to the westward of its mouth, wherever that mouth may have been.

At the eastern junction of this plain with the primitive line of coast, we found the extensive ruins of a walled town, with temples, arcades, aqueducts, and tombs. It was built round a small flat valley, which bears some appearance of having once been a harbour, with a narrow opening to the sea. Many huts were

scattered among the ruins, and their inhabitants informed us that the place is called Pershendy.

No town is placed here by Strabo, nor did any of the inscriptions discover its antient name. The following lines, however, on a tablet over the eastern gate, seem to fix the origin of this colony about the reigns of Valentinian, Valens, and Gratian.

ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΑΣ ΤΩΝ ΔΕΣΠΟΤΩΝ ΗΜΩΝ
 ΟΥΑΛΕΝΤΙΝΙΑΝΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΟΥΑΛΕΝΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΓΡΑΤΙΑΝΟΥ
 ΤΩΝ ΑΙΩΝΙΩΝ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ ΤΩΝ
 ΦΛΟΥΡΑΝΙΟ ΣΟΛΑΜΠΡΟΤΑΤΟΥ ΑΡΧΩΝ
 ΤΗΣ ΚΑΤΡΙΩΝ ΕΠΑΡΧΙΑΣ ΤΟΝ ΤΟΠΟΝ
 ΚΑΙ ΕΡΗΜΟΝΟΝΤΑΣ ΟΙΚΙΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΝΟΙΩΝ
 ΕΙΣ ΤΟΥΤΟ ΤΟ ΣΧΗΜΗΓΑΤΕΝΙΚΘΗ ΔΙΩΝ
 ΑΠΑΝΤΟ ΕΡΓΟΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΚΕΥΑΣΑ

The inscriptions that were found on this part of the coast seem generally to belong to the period of the lower empire; many of them consist merely of complex monograms, and sometimes these are

joined to texts of Scripture, as in the following instance :*



Several small vessels were loading with corn near this place; the commander of one of them presented me with a letter from the Agha of Selefkeh, in which he styled himself the Agha and Ayan, or governor and chief magistrate, requesting me to look with favourable eyes on the bearer, who was in his service. We hired one of the inhabitants of Pershendy to carry a civil answer to the Agha, written in Turkish by our interpreter; and the surgeon added a fresh supply of medicines.

We next came to two decayed and uninhabited fortresses, called Korghos Kalaler (castles); the one standing on the main land, and connected with the

* 1 Corinthians, x. 26, 28.

ruins of an antient town ; and the other, covering the whole of a small island close to the shore. The former has undoubtedly been a place of considerable strength ; it is enclosed by double walls, each of which is flanked by towers, and again surrounded by a moat, communicating with the sea by an excavation through the rock, of thirty feet in depth. The walls contain many pieces of columns, which prove that they were constructed out of the remains of former buildings ; in some parts these broken shafts are laid in regular courses, and in one place they appear to be symmetrically arranged, somewhat resembling the balls in the arms of Tuscany. The inside area of the fortress contains a church, several large subterranean reservoirs, and a multitude of walls and houses that have been purposely destroyed.

A mole of great unhewn rocks projects from one angle of the fortress, about a hundred yards across the bay ; it is ter-

minated by a solid building twenty feet square, with pilasters at the corners; and, from the fragments on the top, it seems to have supported a column, or, perhaps, a statue. This would have been a judicious place for a small lighthouse, but there did not appear to have been any means of ascending the building: it is now undermined all round, either intentionally, or by the sea; and is balanced, as it were, on a kind of central pillar, composed of small rubble stone, united by very hard cement.

The walls of the city may still be traced, and numerous tombs, catacombs, baths, churches, and dwelling-houses, invite to a more diligent examination than we had time to bestow: of these last, several stood on the margin of the sea, and flights of steps are cut in the rock leading up to their doors.

Strabo particularizes hereabouts, "a rock called Pœcilè having steps cut therein, which lead towards Seleucia."

Nothing, however, was perceived, at least on the coast, that would suit the variegated appearance which that name seems to imply; though of steps cut in the rock, there are abundance about all these little bays; indeed, the stone-cutting disposition of the former inhabitants is manifest, not only in the catacombs, reservoirs, and moats already mentioned, but even in houses, which were contrived by the same means. Some of these habitations are partly in existence, the rooms being curiously excavated, so as to leave both the external walls and the partitions of the living rock; with proper apertures for doors and windows; and even mortises for the insertion of joists.

A great number of inscriptions were copied here; but with the exception of one relating to the baths of Dionysius Christianus Cauricus, they are all sepulchral, and most of them are preceded by

the Greek cross : this symbol was found also over the door of a small mausoleum, constructed of irregular stones in the Cyclopiian style ; a circumstance which may, perhaps, shew that this mode of building is no proof of very great antiquity ; unless, indeed, the imitation of the antique was the fashion of former ages, as well as of the present day.

The fortress placed on the island appears to be of the same age with that already described, but owing to its insular situation, it has been much better preserved ; the wall, which is about eight feet thick, and twenty-five high, is so perfect, that at a small expense it might still be rendered a respectable post. It is nearly triangular ; and at each of the angles are towers sixty feet high, besides five others of lesser dimensions. An arcade along the inside of the wall, afforded cover to the garrison from missile weapons, as well as from the weather ;


and two spacious reservoirs in the centre, hollowed out of the rock, contained sufficient water for a long siege.

The key-stone of an arched door in the eastern tower, is ornamented with a richly carved cross; and over it there are two Armenian inscriptions, in relief; one of them is surrounded by borders of fret-work, and both are apparently of the same date as the rest of the tower. Such inscriptions are mentioned by Josaphat Barbaro,* who, in his journey to Persia, in 1471, assisted at the capture of these fortresses by the Venetians: but he considered the characters of which they were composed to have been then obsolete, as the Armenians, by whom he was accompanied, were unable to read them. According to him they were placed at the principal entrance, which is on the north-west side of the island; and perhaps there may be others there, which we did not observe. In describ-

* *Delle Navig. et Viag. raccolte da Ramusio, 1542.*

ing the large castle on the main land, he also notices some more inscriptions in the same language over the gates; but those gates are now heaps of ruins.*

In the castle on the island, fragments of Greek inscriptions were found, with bits of sculpture, and other indications of their having been transported from some more antient edifice. But nothing here excited so much momentary interest as the following Roman letters,

G. B. M.—M. A. B. and A  G : These
16 63

* If the Armenian inscription of Selefkeh, given in the vignette, should fall into the hands of any person skilled in that language, and to whom those found at this place might be interesting, the author will communicate them with pleasure. They may, perhaps, record the dates and the founders of these castles; and they may possibly throw some light on a period of history, which though comparatively modern, is but little known.

He takes this opportunity of saying, that the great number of inscriptions, collected during the voyage, would have overloaded this little work; but that they are at the service of any one who may think them worth deciphering.

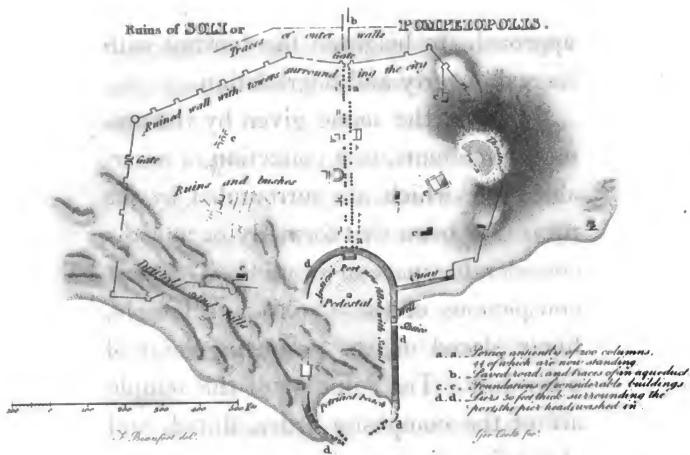
initials are slightly engraved, or, rather scratched on the walls, and were the first traces that we had seen in the whole extent of this coast, of our having been preceded by any European traveller.

The inflexions of the coast here, are so inconsiderable, that it is difficult to select a point for Strabo's Cape *Anemurium*; but the little fortified island seems to answer to his *Crambusa*. Next comes his Cape *Corycus*; probably a small point of land, towards which the ruins of the city extend; and, indeed, Korghos is a manifest corruption of that name.

Within twenty stadia, therefore, of this place must be the saffron cave and subterranean river described by Strabo; but we could learn nothing about them from the few persons we saw; and to have searched the country without some clue to guide our steps, would have been at best a tedious, if not a fruitless task. Of the many interesting objects in *Cilicia*, which the superior claims of the survey

compelled us to pass unnoticed, or unsought, there were few that I regretted more than this celebrated *Corycian* cave; my readers, indeed, may have greater reason to regret my not having discovered, while in this province, the fountain of *Nus*; which, according to Pliny,* has the happy property of sharpening the wit of those who drink it.

* Lib. xxxi. cap. 2.



CHAPTER XII.

AYASH—POMPEIOPOLIS—TERSOOS.

FROM Korghos to Ayash, and for several miles beyond it, the shore presents a continued scene of ruins, all of which being white, and relieved by the dark wooded hills behind them, give to the country an appearance of splendour and populousness, that serves only, on a nearer

approach, to heighten the contrast with its real poverty and degradation.

Ayash is the name given by the present inhabitants, to a collection of miserable huts, which are surrounded by the ruins of a town that formerly occupied a considerable space of ground. The most conspicuous of these ruins is a temple, finely placed on the projecting ridge of a low hill. The columns of this temple are of the composite order, fluted, and about four feet in diameter; there are only a few of them now standing, and it would seem that the rest had been prostrated by the shock of an earthquake. The singular displacement of the blocks of two of the columns, which are still erect, led to this conjecture; in one of them, the middle stone of the shaft has been forced out sideways so as to project some inches, though the upper stone preserves its original position; and in the other column, the upper block has, in falling, been caught in the most unac-

countable manner transversely on its own shaft, across which it now lies, in this form **T**.

Near the landing place, and standing alone, there is a small square mausoleum with a pyramidal roof of twelve faces; it has an inscription over the door, apparently in Arabic, but which no one, to whom I have shewn it, has been able to decipher. The rest of the tombs are at the other extremity of the town; some of them are large buildings, neatly finished, with Corinthian pilasters, and in excellent preservation.

The remains of a theatre were found, and a multitude of other ruins too numerous to detail; but the most striking proof of the former opulence and grandeur of this place, appears in the elaborate pains that were bestowed on providing it with a supply of water. Besides many capacious reservoirs, there were three aqueducts: two of them cross the ravine to the westward of the town, on

double tiers of arches; these are comparatively short, but the third, winding round the hills so as to preserve a regular inclination, and crossing the intervening valleys, on single or double tiers of arches, communicates with the river Lamas, a distance of not less than six miles in a direct line.

This city was certainly the *Sebasté* of Ptolemy.* Strabo places a city, and the palace of Archelaus on the island *Eleusa*, and he particularly specifies that it was close to the shore. No island is to be found, at present, on this part of the coast, but there is a little peninsula opposite the town, covered with ruins, and connected with the beach by a low isthmus of drift sand; from whence it may be concluded that this peninsula

* In the first edition of this work, I had unwarily called the above place, the capital of the lesser Armenia; but my learned friend Major Rennell has convinced me, that, however the Armenia of the middle ages may have included part of *Cilicia*, the capital of the antient *Armenia Minor* was the *Sebasté* of *Cappadocia*.

was once the island *Eleusa*, and that the isthmus has been of recent formation.

The river Ghiuk, on which Selefkeh stands, passes through two or three parallel ridges of hills, to the northward of that town; these hills come down obliquely to the coast near Ayash, and consist, there, of a free granular limestone. It is reasonable to suppose that they are throughout of the same substance; and the circumstance is mentioned, because it will in part account for the large calcareous alluvion formed by that river.

Behind a point, about four miles to the eastward of Ayash, there is a little creek, or nook, cut out of the rock, and large enough for the admission of a small galley: it seems to have been intended for the purpose of watering, as a shallow water-course leads into it, which we traced up the slope of the hill to a tank of 100 feet long, by 50 wide, hollowed to the depth of 28 feet, and covered with

a groined roof, supported by two rows of piers. Close to this tank stands a ruined castle, or palace, with arcades, balconies, turrets, and winding stairs: and, near it, a long Greek inscription, which unfortunately we omitted to copy.

Two miles from the above point, we came to a small river, named Lamas by the Turks. From the similarity of the names, and the situation of this river, there is no doubt that it was the antient *Latmus*, which, according to Strabo, divided the rugged from the champaign *Cilicia*; and here, indeed, the rocky coast finally terminates, being succeeded by a gravelly beach and broad plains, which extend inland to the foot of the mountains.

The inhabitants of some neighbouring villages quickly collected to witness the novel spectacle of an European boat rowing up the river. The spectacle which they afforded, was equally novel to us; for in no part of the empire had

we before seen Turkish women unveiled, and mixing promiscuously with the men. Young or old, they had in truth, but few attractions to conceal; but, like the females of even the most barbarous countries, their countenances were less revolting, and their manners were less repulsive, than those of the other sex. Nor were they inferior in curiosity to the ladies of most climates; when the boat landed, they collected round us, pulling each other back, and laughing immoderately—perhaps, at the singularity of our dress—perhaps, at their own simplicity.

The water of the river was excellent, and having made the signal for the boats to procure a supply of it, I walked on to visit the Agha. We found him a very respectable looking old man; he was seated on his carpet, under the shade of a spreading tree; and with an easy but dignified urbanity, which no people can better assume than the Turks, he offered

me his pipe, circulated his coffee, and readily entered into conversation about the country. He also cheerfully gave his consent for some of the officers to proceed to the head of the great aqueduct, which, as already noticed, reaches from this river to *Sebasté*: no inscriptions had been observed on it, near those ruins; but, as it was not likely that so costly a structure should have been left without some record of its date and founder, there appeared to be a chance of discovering that record here. The Agha further agreed to sell some bullocks to the purser; and the watering boats having arrived, and parties being appointed for these several occupations, we left him in apparent good humour, and resumed our operations along the shore.

On my return to the ship at night, I learned that all these plans had been frustrated: some circumstance had alarmed or irritated the Agha; he refused to

produce the buolcks, expressed a jealousy of the watering boats, and stopped the officers who had set out to explore the aqueduct. He did not condescend to assign any reason for this sudden alteration, nor were they able to discover his motives; the pilot thought that we might have appeared too inquisitive about the country, but it is more probable that he had been disappointed in his expectations of a present. Whatever was the cause, those gentlemen, in order to avoid a serious quarrel, wisely gave up the contest, and embarked without either inscriptions or beef. The return of the ship would have operated a speedy change in the councils of this capricious Agha; but, in addition to the delay, we might possibly have compromised that harmony which it had been my constant study to preserve.

The long straight beach which extends from the *Latmus* to *Pompeiopolis* is com-

posed of a mixed gravel, in which blue limestone and grey granite pebbles predominate. The presence of the latter would seem to shew that there are, or have been, mountains of that species of rock in the neighbourhood, although no appearance of it occurred on the coast.

In advancing eastward, the mountains continue to increase their distance from the shore, and to leave a greater breadth to the plains; and these being watered by many small rivers, are manifestly superior in population and culture to those we had hitherto passed. At the mouth of every rivulet there is a grove of deciduous trees, each of which is in the possession of a family of rooks; the young ones were easily caught by the boats' crews, who generally contrived some profitable amusement while detained by the transactions of the survey: shell-fish among the rocks, samphire on the cliffs, birds' eggs in the bushes, wild sage for

tea, grass for our goats, myrtle for brooms—every place furnished its employment.

At length the elevated theatre and tall columns of *Soli*, or *Pompeiopolis*, rose above the horizon, into view; and appeared to justify the representations which the pilots had given of its magnificence. We were not altogether disappointed. The first object that presented itself on landing, was a beautiful harbour, or basin, with parallel sides, and circular ends; it is entirely artificial, being formed by surrounding walls, or moles, which are fifty feet in thickness, and seven in height. They are constructed of rubble, bedded in a strong cement, but faced and covered with blocks of yellowish shelly limestone, which have been cramped together with iron dovetails. The shells of this stone are easily detached, and retain their primitive lustre. The pier heads are now overthrown, and the inner part of the

harbour is raised above the level of the sea by the accumulation of sand; we dug through it till the water compelled us to desist, but nothing was discovered except tiles, broken pottery, and bits of semi-transparent glass.

The sea, as may be observed in the plan, still flows a little way within the piers, where it is bounded by a beach that has been petrified into one mass of pudding stone, somewhat similar to that which has already been described.* Several of the square blocks of stone which had fallen down from the piers, were buried in this crust; and though firmly fixed, their original positions were still obvious, and had a freshness of appearance that proved how recent and rapid was the petrifying process.

Opposite to the entrance of the harbour, a portico rises from the surrounding quay, and opens to a double row of two hundred columns, which, crossing

* See Chapter IX.

the town, communicates with the principal gate towards the country; and from the outside of that gate, a paved road continues in the same line to a bridge over a small river. At the end next the harbour there are some indications of the two rows of columns having been united by arches, and possibly the whole colonnade was once a covered street, which with the avenue, the portico, and the harbour, must have formed a noble spectacle: even in its present state of wreck, the effect of the whole was so imposing, that the most illiterate seaman in the ship could not behold it without emotion. The columns, however, taken singly, did not appear to such advantage; the stone of which they are composed is too coarse to admit of much delicacy in the workmanship, and the taste of the architect seems to have been as corrupt as the execution. Some are of the Corinthian, others of the Composite order: even their proportions vary; the design of the foliage differs in

capitals of the same order; and between the volutes, are placed the human bust, figures of animals, or other equally meretricious ornaments. Consoles project from several of the shafts, and may, perhaps, have supported small statues; most of them have short inscriptions, but the corroded state of the stone made it impracticable to decipher these correctly. Of the two hundred columns, no more than forty-four are now standing; the remainder lie on the spot where they fell, intermixed with a vast assemblage of other ruined buildings, which were connected with the colonnade, and of which the foundations may be easily traced, with their doors and separate porticoes.

The theatre is almost destroyed; neither the precise dimensions, nor the number of seats could be ascertained: but it seemed to be of a description inferior to those we had seen in other places. The hill, against which it has

been constructed, appears artificial; and perhaps the excavation of the harbour may have furnished the materials. The city walls, strengthened by numerous towers, passed over this hill, and entirely surrounded the town; but the foundations only of these walls remain.

An aqueduct may be traced along the paved road, and across the river to a hill about two miles distant. The level of the river was possibly too low to supply the town; or, more probably, the water conducted by the aqueduct from the mountains, was obtained there in a purer state than after it had flowed through the marshy plains.

Detached ruins, tombs, and sarcophagi, were found scattered to some distance from the walls on the outside of the town, and it was evident that the whole country had been once occupied by a numerous and industrious people.

The Turks from some neighbouring villages, occasionally joined our parties

without reserve; and though they probably had never before seen an European, they expressed but little alarm or astonishment. My double-barrelled gun, and the fineness of our linen, seemed chiefly to excite their attention; the former they were freely allowed to examine, and this apparent confidence removed all distrust. Though sufficiently shrewd in the sale of their cattle and fruit, they appeared to be very simple and ignorant; yet it was pleasing to observe these poor creatures, with a manly independence that would do honour to more enlightened minds, kneel down on the sand at the appointed hour, and go through their prayers and prostrations without appearing to be in the least embarrassed by the presence or the smiles of so many strangers.

As there are no inhabitants within the walls of *Pompeïopolis*, we found great difficulty in ascertaining its proper modern appellation. Three different names were

collected, but whether they belonged to that particular spot, or to the district, or to the place in which our informers resided, we could not determine: Mezetlu, however, united the greatest number of suffrages.

The Agha did not choose to make his appearance, but we understood that he is under the jurisdiction of the Pasha of Konieh; the Sanjak (province) of Tersoos, not extending farther than the village of Karadoovar.

Between the shore and the mountains there is a considerable space of low ground, on which numbers of horned cattle, horses, and camels, were feeding. Here and there we saw a few ruins, and on the higher grounds, the remains of several castles.

To the eastward of *Pompeiopolis* there are some small hills, which looked like artificial tumuli; and farther on, near a small river, we came to Mersyn, the name given by the natives to a few huts on

the shore. Several large stones and antient tiles which lie contiguous to this place, seem to shew that it was once the site of some respectable building. Two iron eighteen-pounders, of French construction, were lying on the beach; it is said that a former Agha had purchased them at our evacuation of Egypt, and had collected materials for erecting a fort near Karadoovar; but, for this officious display of zeal, the Porte had rewarded him with the bow-string.

Some miles in shore, there are two large villages, on opposite banks of the above river: one of them, Karahissar, or the black fort, is inhabited by Turks; the other by Greeks, and is called Ghiäoor-kioy, or infidel village. The Agha of the former sent me a civil message, offering his assistance in case I should wish to visit some curious springs of tar, at Bikhardy, which, he said, lay about six hours to the north-east; but the distance prevented my accepting

his offer. These are probably the fountains of bitumen which Pliny mentions as being in the neighbourhood of *Soli*.*

Farther to the eastward, a ruined castle on a small round hill, about a mile from the sea, presented a convenient station for the theodolite; we found it a quadrangle of about ninety feet in diameter, with a round tower, and two large chambers, all built with great solidity. In crossing the plain to that place, we passed a number of men, women, and children, who were then, the middle of June, finishing the wheat harvest: the barley had been all removed. The wheat was of the bearded sort and very fine; and we were told that excellent cotton and rice were also cultivated there. The whole plain appears to be a common, where each peasant has a portion of ground suited to his means, but without boundaries, or hedges. It is very little elevated above the sea, from which it is

* Lib. xxxi. cap. 2.

defended by a broad belt of sand hills that forms a natural embankment; and this is so regularly scarped towards the land, as almost to resemble an artificial dyke.

Near the village of Karadoovar, we found a few antient ruins, but of no magnitude; and they are so immediately on the water's edge, that it seemed as if this great alluvial plain was now gradually restoring to the sea its former encroachments. The situation of these ruins would answer to that of *Anchialé*; but they are too insignificant to be the remains of that city which were still extant when Arrian wrote, and which are described by him as being then extensive. If they have not been overwhelmed by the incursions of the sea, nor entirely destroyed by the ravages of Time, or Turks, they must be sought for at a greater distance inland, than that to which the process of the survey conducted us.

Farther on, are two more villages on the shore, Kazalu and Yeny-kioy; but they contained nothing worth noticing, except that some of the huts were mounted on poles, like the kiosk of the Bey of Anamour.

Kazalu is the Scala, or port, to Tersos, the present name of the antient city of *Tarsus*, and several small vessels were at anchor there, loading corn. The Agha had been previously requested to procure ten saddle-horses, for a party of the officers to proceed to Tersos; and on our arrival at the village in the morning, we found them in readiness on the beach, with the Agha himself politely attending, followed by his servants with coffee.

The same motives which had restrained me from visiting in person the ruins of *Seleucia*, and other places remote from the coast, here also induced me to relinquish the pleasure of accompanying this expedition. The sacrifice however, was

great; few cities, in the lesser Asia, were more celebrated than *Tarsus*, and even the modern city bears a respectable rank in the Turkish empire; but the season was rapidly advancing—our provisions were decreasing—and there was a doubt, whether the decayed state of the ship would allow of her again returning to this service. The more therefore I had succeeded in accomplishing, the more anxious I felt to complete the coast of *Karamania*, and, if possible, to prosecute our researches along certain parts of the shores of *Syria* and *Cyprus*. It is true that the general, I may say liberal, instructions of the Admiralty, left me no doubts of their approbation, however I should employ my time; whether in effecting a mere survey of the coast, or in the investigation of the geography and antiquities of the adjacent countries: but I had made up my mind that the former object, though less gratifying to myself, and for the moment, less inter-

esting to the public, was by far the most essential. The observations of travellers may indeed derive mutual advantage from the separate routes and different views of their authors; but detached surveys, when made by different hands, cannot be connected and reconciled, without considerable difficulty.

The officers found the distance to Tersoos about four hours, or twelve miles, through a level and well cultivated country. On their arrival, they waited on the Moosellim, or governor, but they were desired to produce their ferman from the Porte before they could be admitted. He detained it a long time, and on several pretexts evaded granting them an audience; at length, however they were summoned into his presence; when, after much haughty and impertinent examination on his part, and expostulation on their's, he offered them coffee, and permitted them to take a walk through the city, but refused

them any protection. He pretended to suspect that they were travelling merchants, who ought to have made him a present; but the true reason of this conduct was, that he did not see the frigate from the town; her appearance would have been a more efficient introduction, than either ferman, present, or accompanying Janissary: and, in fact, we invariably found the civility of these semi-barbarians to be exactly in the inverse ratio of their distance from the ship.

The permission to walk about was of little avail, as they were closely followed by a rabble, who impeded and insulted them: they could only guess at the length of the city, which appeared to be upwards of a mile; and though the houses are very straggling, the population seemed to be considerable. There are many respectable looking mosques, and some lofty minarehs, of which, one was distinctly seen from on board: all the houses are small and wretched, ex-

cept that of the Moossellim; but the Bazaars were well stocked, and the inhabitants had a look of business. At the north-west extremity of the town, they found the remains of an antient gate; and near it a very large mound, apparently artificial, and with a flat top, from whence they had a view of the adjacent plain, and of the river *Cydnus*, which skirts the eastern edge of the city. The plain presented the appearance of an immense sheet of corn stubble, dotted with small camps of tents; these tents are made of hair cloth, and the peasantry reside in them at this season, while the harvest is reaping, and the corn treading out. Our party were assured by an Armenian, with whom they conversed, that all the remains of antiquity had been destroyed, or converted into modern buildings, except a theatre, which lay near the river, buried in rubbish and bushes; but he dissuaded them from searching for it, or from staying much longer

in the town; alleging the ferocious disposition of the people as well as of the governor, and appealing to their countenances for the truth of his assertion.

They learned also that at twenty hours to the northward of Tersoos, there is a remarkable defile through a chain of inaccessible mountains; it admits of only eight horses abreast, and seems to have been cut through the rock to the depth of about forty feet—the marks of the tools being still visible in its sides.*

The party returned by a different route to Kazalu, near which place they passed the foot of another large flat-topped

* This appears to have been the celebrated pass of Tyana, by which Cyrus, Alexander, and Severus entered Cilicia. According to Xenophon (lib. i.) it was only wide enough to admit a single chariot, yet it was abandoned to the two former conquerors, without resistance. Niger better understood its importance; and, but for an extraordinary accident, he would there have effectually stopped the victorious career of the Emperor Severus.—Curtius, lib. iii. Herodian, lib. iii. Rennell's Illustrations of the Expedition of Cyrus, ch. 3.

mound ; but the lateness of the evening prevented a closer examination. From the ship it appeared to be artificial ; and from the habit in which we had indulged, of appropriating antient names, it obtained that of The tomb of Sardanapalus.*

Tersoos river, the antient *Cydnus*, which once received the stately galleys of Cleopatra, is now inaccessible to any but the smallest boat ; though within side of the bar, that obstructs the entrance, it is deep enough, and about 160 feet wide. We ascended but a short distance from its mouth ; nothing, therefore, was seen of *Rhegma*, or of the stagnant lake, which Strabo calls the harbour of *Tarsus*. I regret that we did not pursue the river farther ; the traces of that place would have established the real progress of the alluvion, which, if any reliance can be placed on the loose ac-

* Strabo, Arrian, &c.

counts of the crusaders, has been most rapid: it is said, that ships were seen by them, at the distance of three miles from the walls of *Tarsus*, when at sea; and Golius* quotes from an early Moham- medan geographer, that the city was six miles from the mouth of the Cydnus; whereas, the minareh observed by us is full twelve geographical miles from the nearest part of the coast.

The extreme coldness of this celebrated river is said to have occasioned the death of Frederick Barbarossa, and to have proved nearly fatal to Alexander. We found the water undoubtedly cold, but not more so than that of the other rivers which carry down the melted snow of Mount Taurus; and we bathed in it without feeling any pernicious effects.

A little farther on, we came to a second river, 270 feet wide, and equally difficult to enter: as it appeared improbable that two large rivers should make

* Gol. ad Alfergan. p. 249.

their exit so near to each other, I concluded that they were both mouths of the *Cydnus*, and we rowed up about three miles to ascertain the extent of the *Delta*; but mounting there on a high sand hill, we could perceive no symptoms of a junction. We afterwards learned that they are separate rivers, the easternmost being the Syhoon, or Syhān, which passes through the city of Adana; and as that city retains its former name, it proves that the river is the antient *Sarus*. Ptolemy is, I believe, the only one of the antient geographers, who distinctly mentions the mouth of this river, which he places midway between the *Cydnus* and *Pyramus*: but Livy,* and Appian,† plainly allude to it in relating the destruction of the fleet of Antiochus by a violent storm: and Pliny‡ also seems to intimate its separate discharge into the sea, as he names it in the same terms with the other Cilician rivers. On the

* Lib. xxxiii. 41. † Bell. Syriac. ‡ Lib. v. 27.

other hand, it is remarkable that Strabo, in treating of *Cataonia*,* describes the *Sarus* as falling into the Cilician sea, yet omits it in the details of *Cilicia*, as if it had merged into some other river: and Abulfeda,† an Arabian geographer of the 14th century, distinctly asserts that it unites with the *Jyhān* (*Pyramus*) between Adana and the sea. The constant tendency of rivers to change their courses, in these unstable plains of sand, is obvious; but it would be an extraordinary instance of their mutability, if, in fact, the *Sarus* and *Pyramus* had been distinct rivers in the age of Antiochus, yet joined in that of Strabo, again separate when Ptolemy wrote his geography, re-united in the time of Abulfeda, and now, for the fourth revolution, again independent of each other. Indeed, two more steps might be added to this series of implied changes, for the *Sarus* is mentioned in the *Anabasis*, and yet omitted

* Lib. xii. p. 536. † *Tabula Syriæ*, p. 154.

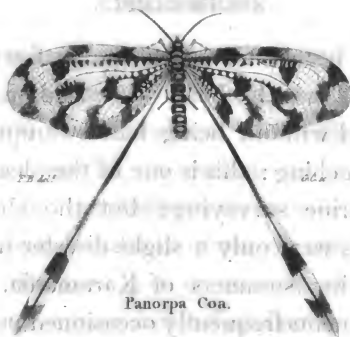
by Arrian and Curtius in the expedition of Alexander.

Between the *Cydnus* and *Sarus*, the shore projects into a long sandy spit, occasioned by similar causes, and somewhat similar in appearance to the Lissan el Kahpeh. I have already ventured some reasons for supposing that point to have been the antient *Zephyrium*;* and on similar grounds, it might be suggested that this low and exposed point is the second *Zephyrium* of Strabo. The order of his names, indeed, militates against this idea, as he places it to the westward of *Anchialé*; but, according to Pliny, it was to the eastward of that city. Moreover, Strabo reminds his reader, that it has "the same name as *Zephyrium*, near the *Calycadnus*;" from which it may be fairly inferred, that two places so near to each other, and bearing the same remarkable name, must have had some leading feature in common. It would

* See Chapter XI.

appear, however, from Scylax and Pliny, that there was a town here of that name, and D'Anville marks both town and cape in his map.

In the short account which Mela gives of this part of the coast, he places the promontory of *Ammodes*, between the *Pyramus* and *Cydnus*; and as that name means sandy, it, also, probably belonged to the point in question.



CHAPTER XIII.

KARADASH—AYAS.

As the heat of the weather increased, so did a dense white haze, that was extremely embarrassing to our operations. From the time of our quitting the Syhoon, till we reached the cliffs of Karadash, a distance of twenty-six miles, it cleared away but twice, so as to afford even a momentary glimpse of the mountainous interior.

The coast in that interval is a straight

sandy beach, on which the surf was so heavy, that the boats were seldom able to land without being half swamped in re-launching : this is one of the pleasures of marine surveying ; but though wet clothes were only a slight disaster in the scorching summers of Karamania, wet instruments frequently occasioned us serious inconvenience.

From the beach, a plain of great magnitude extends in shore, and, as far as the eye could discern, consists entirely of dreary sand-hills interspersed with shallow lakes. The intervention of this swampy desert, will in some measure account for the different routes by which Cyrus and Alexander proceeded from *Tarsus* to *Issus* ; the former, pursuing the direct road, left this obnoxious plain, the *Aleius Campus*,* on the right hand ;

* This plain, however, is distinguished by Abulfeda (Tab. Syr. p. 135) for its beauty and fertility, and no doubt the inner portion of it has been gradually fertilized by the deposite of vegetable earth.

while to Alexander, who had visited *Anchialé* and *Soli*, it was more convenient to continue his march along the sea-shore, passing, according to Strabo, "through the Mallotis to Issus."

One of the above lakes communicates with the sea by a narrow channel, through which, instead of a current setting out, we found an indraught from the sea. This channel is three quarters of a mile in length, and about 200 feet wide; and near its inner end there is a small islet containing a ruined building. It would have been a useless undertaking to have surveyed the whole of the lake; not only on account of its shallowness, but as its limits must necessarily vary with every gust of wind that impels the sands of the surrounding wilderness: an officer was, therefore, dispatched with two boats, merely to form a rough estimate of its extent and situation. He reported that it was about twelve miles

long; the water in general three feet deep, and everywhere salt; it had no communication with the other lakes, nor was there any appearance of a river falling into it. The number of wild-fowl on its banks he described as being very great; fish too of various sorts, and excellent turtles were brought on board as samples of its produce.

The great evaporation from such an expanse of water surrounded by torrid sands, and unfed by any stream, may, perhaps, account for the abovementioned indraught: or, possibly it was caused by a distant westerly gale raising the level of the sea.

Two large animals were observed near the beach, who darted away on being approached; they seemed to be wolves, and were the first wild beasts, except jackals, that we had seen on any part of these coasts: yet it appears from several passages in the letters of M. Cælius to

Cicero, that Cilicia formerly abounded in panthers.*

A species of insect was found here in great numbers, which, I believe, is called by entomologists, *Panorpa Coa*, from its having been first noticed at the island of *Cos*; and as it seems to be peculiar to the Levant, I have endeavoured to represent it in the vignette. The upper pair of wings are of a bright yellow, pencilled and spotted with brown, and highly polished; but the lower wings form the most remarkable characteristic of this beautiful fly, being of the same colours and substance as the others, but twice their length, and stiff, slender, and dilated at the extremity, like a feather.

Between the Syhoon and this inlet, which lies close to the promontory of Karadash, there is now no river, large or small; yet all the antient writers place the *Pyramus* to the westward of

* Cic. Fam. viii.

Mallos. Some reasons will be presently urged for supposing that both *Megarsus* and *Mallos* are to be looked for on the hills which form that promontory; if this conjecture should be admitted, it will follow, that the channel above-mentioned was once the bed of the *Pyramus*;* and it is not improbable that even the little islet at its inner end, was the spot

* There is but one circumstance hostile to this conclusion: Strabo says, "the distance, in a straight line, from Soli to the *Pyramus* is 500 stadia;" but according to my measurement, from Soli to the above channel is 39 geographical miles; and if 39 miles are equal to 500 stadia, then, those stadia must be in the ratio of 769 to a degree of the meridian. Strabo, indeed, (lib. ii. p. 118,) professes to use stadia of 700 to the degree, and a difference of 69 would not be very material; but, a comparison of the distances given by him on this coast, with those of our survey, will yield a very different result: in every instance his stadium is considerably greater, the mean being about 529 to the degree, which makes the excess in this case 240. It would appear, also, that he employed different stadia on the south and on the west coast of *Asia Minor*. A few examples may be satisfactory to the reader:—

where Alexander threw his bridge across that river.*

Strabo gives an interesting account of the river *Pyramus*.† He describes it, as sinking under ground for a considerable space; “it then rises to the surface, near Mount Taurus, where it receives a great accession of water, and is of wonderful depth; wonderful also is the cleft

PLACES ON THE SOUTH COAST.	Dist. in Geog. Miles by the survey.	Dist. in Stadia according to Strabo.	Consequently Stadia contained in 1 degree.
Promontorium Sacrum, to Olbia.....	43	367	512
The length of the Pamphylian coast, (supposed, from near Olbia, to near Coracesium).....	67	640	573
Coracesium, to Soli, (round the coast)....	150	1320	528
Anemnrium, to Crommyon (Promontory of Cyprus).....	40	350	525
Celenderis, to Pylæ Amanicæ	148	1260	511
Mean Stadium, on South Coast			529
PLACES ON THE WEST COAST.			
Ephesus, to Smyrna, (in a straight line) .	51	320	619
Ephesus, to Colophon,	6,3	70	666
Colophon, to Lebedus	12	120	600
Lebedus, to Teos	10,8	120	666
Mean Stadium, on West Coast			638

* Q. Curtius, lib. iii. cap. 7.

† Lib. xii., in Cataonia.

of that mountain, through which it passes; for the opposite sides of the cleft correspond for two or three hundred feet, and are so near together that a hare can leap across; from thence, the volume of water bursts forth with a noise like thunder, and with such violence, that no man could hold a javelin against the stream." He adds, that "from the quantity of earth conveyed by this river from Cataonia and Cilicia, an oracle had pronounced that the wide-flowing Pyramus would in future ages, carry the Cilician shores to those of the sacred Cyprus." The oracle has not been fulfilled, but the sand brought down by that river has had one important effect; that of blocking up its former course, and forcing it to seek another exit, twenty-three miles farther to the eastward, where, we now find it entering the gulf of Iskenderoon, under the name of the Jyhoon. The *Carmalus* is also mentioned by him as having choked up its own channel,

and overflowed and destroyed certain parts of *Cilicia* near *Mallos*.*

Cape Karadash is a white cliff, about 130 feet high, and is the first interruption of that low sandy beach which commences near the river *Lamas*. The arenaceous limestone, of which it is composed, is intermixed with layers of clay; these strata are fantastically undulated, but generally rise towards the southward, till breaking off abruptly, they form the cliffs of the cape. A few short prongs or reefs project from the cliffs under water; but there are neither sandbanks nor shoals, and the sea still bathes the foot of the cliffs; a circumstance which is astonishing when we consider the vast alluvial formations in the neighbourhood, and the quantity of sand that has been spread over the whole of the adjacent gulf.

If, notwithstanding the silence of *Strabo* and *Mela*, and the positive evidence

* *Ibid.*

of Abulfeda, the *Sarus* has always been a distinct river, it is probable that the low and dangerous point, already described, between it and the *Cydnus*, was the *Sari Capita* of Livy; but if we suppose that river to have been formerly united to the *Pyramus*, and to have sometimes preserved its name, from the point of junction down to the sea-shore, it would then appear that the cliffs of Karadash were those headlands. In another point of view, perhaps, these cliffs are more likely to have been the scene of the Syrian shipwreck; as it is well known that the ancients were far more in dread of a rocky than of a sandy shore, on which latter they were accustomed to haul up their vessels; and we may readily imagine that the cape must have stretched much farther into the sea, in that age, before the alluvial coast had grown out to its present line.

On the eastern side of the cape there are two rocky islets, which, though

scarcely raised above the water, are covered with large square stones, the ruins of antient buildings. These islets afford tolerable shelter to a small anchorage, where we found two Hydriot brigs, waiting to be loaded with the first produce of the harvest. A khan, or inn, stands close to the shore abreast of this anchorage; the great road from the metropolis of the empire, to Arabia and Syria, comes down here to the coast; and a regular communication, across the gulf, exists with Payas and Iskenderoon.

A range of low hills, connected with the cape, is clothed with a wood of stunted oak, whose cheerful green formed an agreeable contrast with the gloomy pines which had hitherto covered the shore. We were told that extensive forests of oak reach to Adana, and that, in the interior, they produce timber of large dimensions.

There are several remains of buildings belonging to different eras, on this promontory. On the northern side, near a

deep well, we found the ruins of a Christian church, the chancel of which was separated from the nave by four handsome columns. Not far from thence are some baths; part of their walls are still erect; and the two inner apartments are surrounded by flues. On the southern face of the hill there is a square building of good masonry, supported on arches; on the impost of one of these we observed a shield, which contains the arms of Spain, neatly carved. Perhaps this station may have been occupied by the Crusaders of that kingdom; or, possibly, it was one of the many posts which were held on the continent by the Knights of Rhodes, two of whose languages were Spanish. The proximity of this place to Syria and Palestine, its having a small port, and its advantageous military position (from being nearly surrounded by the sea and the desert) must have rendered it a desirable possession during the obstinate contests of the Crusades; but the remains

of a wall, along the edge of the cliffs, and other mason-work of older date than that period, leave no room to doubt that it had always been a place of consequence.

The antient geographers mention two cities on this part of the coast, *Mallos* and *Megarsus*. According to Strabo, *Mallos* stood on an eminence near the *Pyramus*; and it also appears from Scylax and Pomponius Mela, that the river passed close by the town, up to which it was navigable: but it is at the same time clear that *Mallos* was at no great distance from the sea, it being enumerated both by Pliny and Ptolemy amongst the maritime towns.

Megarsus is only incidentally mentioned by Strabo, as being in the vicinity of the *Pyramus*; but in Lycophron,* we find this remarkably descriptive expression, that it stood on a "sea-worn hill," precisely corresponding with the present

* Verse 444.

appearance of the cliffs of Karadash; and his commentator, Tzetzes, affirms that it lay, at the mouth of the *Pyramus*. Arrian relates that Alexander, in his progress to the eastward, sacrificed to Minerva of *Megarsus*, before he entered *Mallos*; and Pliny likewise places *Megarsus* to the westward of the latter city.

It may, therefore, be reasonably concluded, that those two cities were not far asunder; that the ruins we found on the Cape are the remains of *Megarsus*; and that *Mallos* stood on the northern side of the hill, along the foot of which it is probable that the *Pyramus* formerly wound.* The name of *Mallotis*, which Strabo gives to the circumjacent district, may have included the whole of the low range of hills which extends about ten miles to the north-east of the cape; and which,

* It did not come to my knowledge till lately, that a fragment of an inscription was found somewhere on the hill of Karadash, including the name of MALLOS; but I cannot now ascertain the exact spot. 1818.

being insulated by the sea and the Aleian desert, would naturally derive a name from its principal town.

The mouth of the gulf of Iskenderoon * lies between Cape Karadash and Cape Hynzyr, the *Rhossicus Scopulus* of the antients. The perpendicular height of Mount *Pieria*, which rises immediately from the last mentioned cape, is above 5,400 feet; and, in the intervals of hazy weather, we had distinctly seen it from abreast Selefkeh, a distance of eighty-five geographic miles. At this mountain commences that lofty chain, which farther to the north-east, assumed the name of Mount *Amanus*, the great barrier that separated *Cilicia* from *Syria*.

To the eastward of Karadash, the same dreary waste of sand, interspersed with partial inundations of water, again recurs, and extends to the river Jyhoon, or Jyhān.

* Commonly written by Europeans, Scanderoon.

There can be no doubt that the Jyhoon was the antient *Pyramus*, wherever that river may have discharged itself into the sea; and, if the conjecture be correct that it has changed its former course, one cause of that change is sufficiently manifest in the volume of earth and sand that it still continues to roll down from the interior. This great quantity of deposite has produced a plain of sand along the side of the gulf, somewhat similar in shape and equal in size, to that formed by the Ghiuk Sooyoo; but the elbow, where the current that sets round the gulf quits it, is obtuse, and without any shoals. Perhaps, the disappearance of the *Serropolis* of Ptolemy from the coast, may be accounted for by the progressive advance of the shore into the gulf, which has left the ruins of that town some miles inland.

The Jyhoon, half a mile from its mouth, is 490 feet wide, and is the

largest of all the rivers on the south coast of Asia Minor. Xenophon * gives it (the *Pyramus*) the breadth of a stadium, or 600 Greek feet, at the place where it was crossed by Cyrus; but we need not conclude from thence, that it has so materially diminished; Xenophon probably expressed himself in round numbers of this river, as well as of the *Cydnus* at *Tarsus*, and the *Sarus* where the army crossed, to which he respectively assigns the breadth of two and three plethra (200 and 300 feet); whereas, the former is no more than 160, and the latter but 270 feet wide, near their mouths.

I have had frequent occasion to advert to the change that has at some period taken place in the navigableness of the rivers of this coast. The *Jyhoon* is now equally shallow over its bar with the others; but it would appear from a passage in *Anna Comnena's* history, that this river was still open to galleys so late

* *Anabasis*, lib. i.

as the beginning of the twelfth century. She says that "Tancred sent a part of his army from Antioch to Mopsuestia by land, while the other part proceeded to the mouth of the Sarus,* which rising in Mount Taurus, and running between the antient and modern cities of Mopsuestia, discharges itself into the Syrian sea. The galleys proceeded up the river, and the town was invested on all sides."† Perhaps it might be further inferred from this quotation, that the *Pyramus* had not at that time quitted its antient course, as the expression of "the Syrian sea," would seem rather to imply the open sea to the westward of *Mallos*, than the gulf of *Issus*.

The low sandy point pushed out by the Jyhoon, has already advanced six miles beyond what appears to have been the original line of the shore; and having

* This is evidently a mistake for the *Pyramus*, whether those rivers were at that time united, or not.

† *Alexiad*, lib. xii.

taken a direction parallel to the coast of Ayas, a narrow arm of the sea is left between them, called Ayas bay. This long estuary contained the greatest number of fish and fowl that I ever saw collected together: every part of its unfrequented beach was occupied by companies of pelicans, swans, geese, ducks, and gulls; and myriads of fish leaped out of the water, when roused from their muddy bed, by the boat's keel, as it dragged along the bottom. There was also an abundance of very fine turtles, the chase of which afforded much amusement: when alarmed by the approach of the boat, the direction of their flight was marked by a ripple on the surface, and the water was shallow enough to admit of the men pursuing them on foot. Some of the large turtles were so powerful as to escape with two heavy fellows lying on their backs, who, in vain, strove to turn them before they got into deep water: in less than an hour, however,

sufficient were caught to load the boat ; and many weighed upwards of two hundred pounds.

The north shore of Ayas bay is a level plain of firm soil, from ten to twenty feet above the sea : it was covered with coarse grass, intermixed with a few patches of corn.

On the extreme point is Ayas Kalassy, a small village comprised within the walls of a half-antient castle. Fortune did not permit me to reach this castle ; but some of the officers, by whom it was visited, observed there the shattered remains of a port and artificial pier ; probably the antient *Ægæ*, of which the present name Ayas appears to be a corruption. A little to the westward there is a round tower, with an Arabic inscription over the door ; and several of the stones in this tower are of a hard black lava, resembling the Sicilian millstones which are procured at Mount Etna.

No ruins of any consequence were

discovered in the neighbourhood; but some vestiges of antient buildings were seen, and many small fragments were scattered about the plain. On one of these we read the following inscription :

ΘΕΩΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΚΑΙ
 ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝΙΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΩΚΑΙ
 ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΤΗΕΤΠΑΟΙΑ

Arrived within a few leagues of the confines of Syria, we were now entering on a part of the coast which surpassed in interest all that we had already explored. In the plains of *Issus*, Alexander and Severus had each decided the empire of the world; and to have been able to elucidate the various accounts of those celebrated victories, by an accurate survey of the field of battle, would have been highly gratifying. The altars erected by the conqueror of Darius might probably have eluded our search; but the course of the *Pinarus*, and the disposition of the country, must have

been still obvious. Nor would it have been a less important service to historical geography, could we have determined the position of *Myriandrus*, and the contested situation of the famous *Pylæ Amanicæ*, where the Persians and Macedonians had unknowingly passed each other.

But all these flattering hopes were disappointed.

On the 20th of June, while embarking the instruments from a little cove to the westward of Ayas, we perceived a number of armed Turks advancing towards the boat; but Turks always carry arms, and there was no reason to suppose that this party had any other object than curiosity. Indeed, several of the officers were at the time dispersed in the neighbourhood, accompanied by the villagers; some of whom, about an hour before, had shewn the most good humoured assiduity in pointing out to me the inscriptions on the tower and other places; and their

conduct to the watering boats, the preceding evening, had led to no kind of distrust.

As they approached, however, an old dervish was observed haranguing them; and his frantic gestures, with the reiterated shouts of "Begone," "Infidel," and other offensive expressions, left the hostility of their intentions no longer doubtful. The interpreter was absent with the officers, and all my little store of friendly words and signs seemed to irritate rather than to appease them. To quit the place, therefore, seemed the most probable means of preventing a fray; and as the boat was ready, we quietly shoved off. The mob now began to level their muskets; their voices assumed a shriller tone; and, spurred on by the old fanatic, they rushed forward. The boat was not yet clear of the cove, and if they had succeeded in reaching the outer points, our retreat would have been cut off; it was, therefore, full time

to check their progress—the unexpected sight of my fowling-piece had, for a moment, that effect—but, as they again endeavoured to close, I fired over their heads. That expedient saved us. They immediately halted—most of them fell on the ground—the dastardly Dervish ran away—and we had gained sufficient time to get the boat's head round, and almost disentangled from the rocks—when one ruffian, more resolute than the rest, sprang forward to a rock, which, covering his person, allowed him to take deliberate aim: his ball entered near my groin, and taking an oblique course, broke the trochanter of the hip joint. Had the others followed his example, all the boat's crew must have been destroyed; but fortunately, they had been so intimidated by my fire, that we were beyond the reach of their's by the time they rose from the ground. The pinnace was within signal distance; she was called down; and, before I faint-

ed from the loss of blood, I had the satisfaction of sending her round to rescue the scattered officers, and to protect the small boat, which waited for them to the eastward of the castle: but, before the pinnace could reach that place, Mr. Olfert, a remarkably fine young man, who was midshipman of their boat, had fallen a sacrifice to the same party of assassins!

The pinnace, which contained nineteen men, was fully armed; and by the cool and steady conduct of Lieutenant E. Lane, the rest of the officers and men were collected without farther mischief. It was with difficulty, indeed, that he could curb the natural fury of the boats' crews, which, if unrestrained, would speedily have taught those miscreants a wholesome lesson of retaliation.

During these transactions, the ship was unluckily becalmed at some distance: her appearance alone would have prevented our disaster; and her presence,

when she did anchor near the castle, was the signal of general dismay—the people precipitately flying from their houses—persuaded that retribution was at hand. Yet some allowance was to be made for the bigotry and ignorance of these poor wretches; and, perhaps, some credit was due to the assertion of the villagers, that none of the inhabitants of Ayas had been concerned in this outrage. They alleged that it was entirely the act of the mountaineers, of whose notorious atrocities they were themselves continually the victims: they seemed also fully sensible that we possessed the means of inflicting a summary chastisement; and, therefore, I flattered myself that forbearance would be ultimately attended with more beneficial effects, than could have arisen from a vindictive display of power.

After receiving their professions of sorrow, and their voluntary promises to seize and deliver, if possible, the prin-

cipal offenders to an Agha who lived in the neighbourhood, the frigate proceeded across the gulf to Iskenderoon, for the purpose of interring my lamented young friend. This ceremony was performed in the burying ground which had formerly belonged to a British Factory.

A correspondence on the above affair took place with the Agha of Iskenderoon; he immediately despatched a courier to the Pasha of Adana, in whose district Ayas lies; and he assured me, in the name of the Pasha, that every exertion should be made to bring the assassins to justice.

We then put to sea, and in a few days fell in with Captain Hope, the senior officer of His Majesty's ships in the Archipelago; the whole transaction was reported to him; and he repaired to Iskenderoon, in order to pursue such measures as might appear best calculated to enforce my remonstrance.

The Frederikssteen was safely conducted to Malta by my first lieutenant, Mr. W. S. Gammon, whose prudence and vigilance, during the passage, amply justified my confidence.

The wound I had received was dangerous in the extreme, and the sultry climate of the Levant was highly unfavourable. My constitution had already suffered from many former wounds; and for some time there appeared but little hope of its weathering the present struggle: but assisted by the skill of the surgeon, Dr. Hugh Stewart, of whose unwearied attention I shall always preserve the most grateful remembrance, it ultimately triumphed; though not till after many months of tedious confinement and painful exfoliation.

While at Malta, however, it was still uncertain. At all events there was no probability of my being able to resume the thread of the survey, which had been so untowardly broken; and the ship

being also in a bad state, we were ordered to proceed with a convoy to England, where we arrived before the close of the year.

FINIS.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented and supported by appropriate evidence. This includes receipts, invoices, and other relevant documents that can be used to verify the accuracy of the records.

The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes the process of gathering information from different sources and how this data is then processed and analyzed to identify trends and patterns. This section also discusses the importance of using reliable and valid measurement tools to ensure the accuracy of the data.

The third part of the document focuses on the interpretation of the results. It explains how the data is analyzed and how the findings are used to draw conclusions and make recommendations. This section also discusses the importance of communicating the results in a clear and concise manner to the relevant stakeholders.

The fourth part of the document discusses the challenges and limitations of the research. It identifies the various factors that can affect the reliability and validity of the data and discusses ways to minimize these risks. This section also discusses the importance of being transparent about the limitations of the study and the potential for bias.

The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It highlights the main results of the study and discusses their implications for practice and policy. This section also discusses the need for further research to address the remaining questions and challenges.

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